CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Rudge, Hobart, Swift, Triumph, Humber, West End, Singer. Special Easter-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B.S.A., Raleigh, Invicta, Rudge, Hobart, Swift, Triumph, Humber, West End, Singer. Special Easter-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co, Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. 133 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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SUNDAY EDITION.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Yebochi Maru	T. Morol	3,938	June 4th	June 19th
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoriye	3,817	7th,,	14th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno	5,829	17th,,	July 2nd ,,
Takaoka Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th,,	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	B. matsukura	4,906	July 12th ,,	27th ,,
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th,,	Aug. 10th ,,
Awa Maru.	Y. Nerei.	6,037	Aug. 10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
10th June	MADURA *	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA §	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER†	9,014
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,080
8th ,,	MALWA‡	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA†	16,116
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR†	6,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,982

*Terminates voyage at Plymouth.
† Through steamers from China.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

MALWA / NARKUNDA — Through Steamers from Australia.

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922 .. 27th July ..	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

13th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
14th July ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922.		
30th June ..	MOREA ..	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922.		
8th June	BANDRA ..	Karachi & P'Gulf.
9th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Bareh direct
9th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
14th ,,	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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P. O. Box 183.

Telephone No. 1892.

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BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

Rs.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,99,366
Reserve Fund 18,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares, securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. H. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,544
Reserve Fund ..... £ 999,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,136

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Rs.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,33,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.

62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. G. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not Amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertianed on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Rcs. ... 48,000,000 @ 2/- = £4,800,000
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 @ 2/- = £2,400,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,000,000 @ 2/- = £2,400,000
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Grant Western Building, Apollo Street.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 87b, Thregmorton Street.
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganza, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Lisbon, Portalegre, Portimao, Porto, Santarem, Setubal, Vianna do Castello, Villa Real.

ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, Angra (Azores).

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INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Scurabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. UNAGAMI,
Acting Manager,
Hornby, Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve	Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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HEAD OFFICE 8/7 Clive St. Calcutta. NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. MARTIN & CO, Managing Agents.

BRANCHES Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
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BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
G. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 35, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH. Resident Manager. Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD,

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Bhroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 50,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 2,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
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STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
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LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

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"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
221, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

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Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

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For particulars apply to—

[illegible] Secretary, at The Chief Agents
302, Bowbazar Street, D. N. SEN & CO.,
Calcutta.
1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

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Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

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FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
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STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS

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Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused.
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A R3958

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C R3965

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A R3950

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST for an European Solicitors' firm. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 8139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13294

WANTED—An INSTRUCTOR to teach boxing. Apply stating fees to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, A.R.I.B.A., (Lon). Architect &c., Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort.
A R3954

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENT CLERK, knowing English, Gujrati fluently. Those having commercial firms' testimonials need apply to Box No. 8141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3943

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A C13271

WANTED.—A SELF-RELIENT CORRESPONDENT CLERK, must be a typist and also possess knowledge of accountancy. Apply personally THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CO., next to Chouratty Post Office, Bombay.
A R3922

WANTED—A RESIDENT LADY DOCTOR with good qualifications, for a Maternity Home at Parel for the Working Classes, with Board and Lodging. Apply to Box. No. 8124 Advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13228

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for teaching the B. A and Intermediate classes on Rs. 200/- a month rising to 350/- Only man of high qualifications and experience need apply. PRINCIPAL, SANATANA DHARMA COLLEGE, LAHORE.
A C13255

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A R13221

WANTED.—A TYPIST able to work on Smith Brother's Typewriter. Salary upto Rs. 40 p.m. Apply to:—P. L. BAKLIWAL AND SONS, Railway Claims Settlement Agents 46, Pickot Road near Small Causes Court.
A R3925

WANTED—An expert first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with English knowledge, thorough and practical experience of workmanship in Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply with testimonials and salary to RADHAKISHAN JAIKISHAN, Khandwa, C. P.
A R3964

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, with wide experience and first class qualifications (Fancy sorts essential) to take charge of the Sizing and Weaving Departments. Apply stating terms and qualifications to THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. and WVG. CO., LD., Ismail Bdgs., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R13283

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED TEMPORARY STAFF.—I. Two DRAUGHTSMEN, must be well up in permanent way. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem plus 15 per cent. local allowance according to qualifications. II. Two TRACERS and one ferro-Typist with railway office experience. Salary up to Rs. 60 per mensem plus 20 per cent. local allowance according to qualifications. SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay.
A C13232

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MUSLIM GRADUATE of English experience is open to engagement as Tutor, Companion or Secretary. Willing to go to Europe. Please write Box No. 8140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3967

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TO RENT—A GODOWN in Valabh Bhuvan Bldg. Dubashwady, opposite Amrutwady, Girgaon Back Road. Convenient to dealers on Sandhurst Road. Apply on spot.
C R3953

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Airy big rooms and small ones with Board. E. L. and Fans at "JANNATI TERRACE". Woodhouse Road, Mid Colaba.
C R3957

BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROOM Furnished Electricity Everything modern, cool airy. Now available Rupees 75. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist, Girgaum, Back Road near Imperial Cinema.
C R3960

TO BE LET—GODOWNS and STALLS for horses and carriages. Apply EBRAHIM KADUM, Julius Gove's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
C R3904

TO BE LET.—MOTOR GARAGES and ROOMS for high class Hindus. Apply to POPATLAL MOOLCHAND, No. 51-53, Bellasis Road, opposite Mustan Tank.
C R3939

TO LET.—A big GODOWN at Jacob Circle near Simplex Mills, and a small godown at Modikhana. Apply to LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Humman Street, Fort.
C R3937

MOTOR GARAGE—TO LET at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. All facilities including Telephone and pit. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R5902

SHOP TO LET suitable for Motor Show Room, Workshop, or Hotel at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema. Apply BHATHENA, c/o Sorabji Framji & Co., Lamington Road.
C R3949

TO LET MOTOR CARRAGES at Tardeo, Opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill. Apply to Mr. Tulsidas Morarji 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R767

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 800 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 498, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 9-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 3
C R3483

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS." GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered. Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12 Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10907, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf cannae bulbs. Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10907, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Rs. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Rs. 5, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Rs. 3: new Hollond Roses. deep red varieties, Rs. 4. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10907, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSE-Grafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10907 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 10,000. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradentya. Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Re. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL Assorted Palms Rs. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful conifer) Re. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Dendrobiums, Rs 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen; Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Rs. 3-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL— PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Re. 1: 25 pkts. Re. 10: sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Re. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing. Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Re. 1 No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 2. No. 4. (32 vars.) Re. 13 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasongrafts. If you want to enjoy the finest sweet fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALI-EGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA RUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12267

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

SHILLONG ASSAM.

A few large AIRY ROOMS. With BOARD. Near Clubs and Schools, open all the year round. Proprietress, MERRIVIL, Shillong.
DA R3896

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
284, Nagdevi Street.
Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
H

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 12124

FOR SALE.—One 12 seated DODGE VAN, 1920 model in good condition. Please apply to IMPERIAL ELECTRIC AND VOLCANISING WORKS, Lamington Road, near Opera Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.
JA R3920

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINE, crossby 80 B. H. P. with Lancashire Company's Dynamo 50 K. W. Both new; both or one for sale. Apply to Box No. 8121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3899

FOR SALE—10 Ton Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3852

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 16" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P. A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 90, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

20 N. H. P. MARSHAL BOILER with Donkey pump 16 N. H. P. Horizontal Compound Engine. Water heater with brass tubes 250 volt dynamo. All in good conditions except dynamo. The lot for quick sale in Lahore. No decent offer refused. Apply KANWARLAL KATHJU, Vachohowali Street, LAHORE
K R3911

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE Brand new 20 H. P. Orenstein and Koppel's 2ft. gauge Locomotoive, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 14lbs, rails, 24 Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 16ft. London screw cutting Lathes, 21in. high speed sensitive Drilling Machine, 3ft 4in. Planing Machines, several second-hand double cylinder Steam Winches, 32 B. H. P. Hornby and 65 B. H. P. Campbell Oil Engines, 12in. stroke Slotting Machine, 4ft. 6ft. and 8ft. Planing Machines, 13in. outlet Roots Blower, 8, 10, 12, 17 and 18 feet screw cutting Lathes, 24in. Log Frame with automatic motions, 8ft. Marshall's Circular Saw Bench, Up-to-date Defiance Circular Saw, Bench, Rose Down Thompson Export Oil Presses, 30in. Watson Laidlaw Centrifugal, 8 and 10 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines, 6 Ton Aveling Porter Road Roller, Inspection Invited. Send for our latest list. B. D. PERY & CO., 43 Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams "Endeavour" Calcutta.
K C13253

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TELEPHONE MACHINE FOR SALE.—What Offers? Apply Box No. 8137 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3961

RARE OPPORTUNITY for rare copper silver old Persian Syrian Indian, English, German, Bactrian, Pathan, Turkish Mogul coins dating from 500 B. C. Price of copper coins will be from half anna to one rupee, silver coins from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. Apply sharp to F. J. GINWALA, Esqr., Solicitor. 5, Rathcreffe Street, behind Badam Pole and Co.
K C13313

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Re-opens 12th June. Enrolments proceeding. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St."
M R3948

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees, Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

HELP TO BHATIA STUDENTS.—Deserving Students of the Bhatia community will be given help out of the Bombay Bhatia Mashjan Kala Kaushlya Fund, for receiving Technical education. Intending candidates should apply in printed forms available at the office. MATHURADAS VISSANJI, CHHABILDAS Laxamidas Officiating Trustees
3. Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M C13274

FOR THE CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.—Inter and Final Examinations, new classes will begin from 7th June, and lectures will be delivered every morning and evening. For Prospectus and further particulars please apply to PRINCIPAL, Alexandra College of Commerce, opp. Whiteaways.
M R3959

JOIN ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE for acquiring sound practical training in Higher Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Banking Auditing, Law, Shorthand &c. Hundreds of students have been successfully coached up during last 17 years. Most moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.
M C13280

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1922, as usual. New classes for B.A. (Honours in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Economics and Moral Philosophy) will be started, efficient staff. Separate lodges for Marathas, Lingayets, Jains, Sarasvate Prabhus, Daivadnyas and Namdevas, etc. Many scholarships for deserving Jain and Maratha students. Free accommodation, light and furniture to the Boarders, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Ask for prospectus and apply for admission. BAL KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M R13207

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE.—Large and small SUMS on landed properties, at moderate interest. Apply Post Box No. 236, G. P. O Bombay.
R R3966

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, and SPAGHETTI, Manufactured according to the famous Italian Formula, 9 per lb., in 4 lb. tins, ROCKVILLE INDUSTRIALS, Mahan, Kangra, PUNJAB.
T C13241

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 19 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

KASHMIR SILKS, in a range of beautiful designs. Suitable for Blouses and Jumpers. The ideal Silk for Sarhis and Dupattas. Recommended for its duribility. 36 to 54 inch. wide. Patterns on receipt of -/2/- in stamps. KASHMIR TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T C13242

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons. Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. 6. Typewriter Oil Re. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

100 only officers' airtight steel UNIFORM CASES, sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long, 17 broad, 12 high, with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects and air, with best 4 level locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black japanned outside and dark blue inside. Going very cheap for Rs. 30 each, packed in a wooden crate, Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & CO., Sialkot Cantonment.
R3754

TYPEWRITERS—Fox Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12 ...	90
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	260
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case	190

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO BE LET.

To LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHURITAR & CO., 13, Rampart Row, Fort.
R13273

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO- LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent. residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 796 against 450 lbs. British Standard.
For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

"THE HOPE DIAMOND MYSTERY."

WITH REFERENCE to the notice inserted in these columns recently, Madan Theatres, Limited beg to give notice that they have since relinquished their control of the above Serial film and are not now interested in the copyright thereof.

J. F. MADAN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Madan Theatres, Ld.,
5, Dharamtola Street, CALCUTTA.
13254

PRINTING MACHINE

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE LATE SETH KHIMJI DAVAL SCHOLARSHIP.

DESERVING POOR STUDENTS, studying for higher commercial education will be given scholarships from the Late Seth Khimji Dayal Smarak, Fund, Intending candidates should apply sharp in the printed forms to be had from the office. Candidates of the Lohana community will be given preference for half the number of the scholarships.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
VASANJI JIVANDAS.
3, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C13273

NOTICE.

WADHWAN STATE WANTS TO SELL second-hand MACHINERIES viz:—Oil ... Gas Engine, Pumps, Boilers, Sewing ..., Eelotric Plant of 110 Volts, motor, steam Dunkey, Gins, electric fans, are lamps, motor pumps, sewing machine, etc.
For particulars apply to—
DEWAN, WADHWAN STATE,
Wadhwan City.
C13279

DUMAS
PUBLIC MOTOR SERVICE.

THE SERVICE will cease to run from 15th June, till further intimation. Special cars, however, can be had at rates to be inquired from the undersigned or Messrs. VIANELLI, Chawpatty.

MANIRAM AMBARAM,
Superintendent,
Sachin State Public Motor Service,
Kiparam Mehta's Street, Gopipura, Surat.
C13216

NOTICE.

THE BARODA COLLEGE provides increased accommodations henceforth in its Chemical Laboratories and undertakes to admit (108) students in the Junior and (96) in the Senior courses, for the B. A., and B. Sc. Degree Examinations. Only four students will be admitted for Advanced Work in the Research Laboratory.
Applications for admission may be sent to the Principal on or before the 15th of June.

A. M. MASANI.
Principal, Baroda College.
C13246

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO. LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the Above Company will be held at Company's registered office, Parel Tank Road, behind Old Government House on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited accounts for the period ending 31st December 1922.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditor for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact such other business as may be brought by the Chairman.

By the Order of the Board,
C. K. LALAN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 31st May, 1922.

P. S.—Notice is also given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 20th June, 1922, both days inclusive.
C13262

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIRCULAR.

A MEETING of the VAISHNAVA SECTION of the GAUD SARASWAT COMMUNITY will be held on SUNDAY, the 11th June, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the MURLIDHAR TEMPLE belonging to the Late Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare at Thakurdwar Road, near Thakurdwar Post Office to consider the situation that has arisen in connection with the Shri Venkatesh Temple situated in Fort, and to decide what further steps should be taken in reference to the same. All Vaishnava members are requested to attend.

K. N. MAHALE.
N. J. NAIK.
D. A. PAI.
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Tenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1922, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Comopany, Canada Building, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directorcs' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (India), Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May, 1922.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th May to 10th June, 1922, both days inclusive.
C11316

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to whomsoever it concerns that my client, Sir JUGMOHUNDAS VURJEEWANDAS, Kt., of Bombay, owns a vacant plot of land bearing Survey No. 85, admeasuring about 25,000 square yards at Versoa, situate near Creek, otherwise known as Char bungalow. I further inform the public that one Mr. Ratanji Dosabhaj Karani has erected a bungalow on a part of said Survey No. 85 and on the part of building site No. 1. This action of Mr. Karani is an encroachment upon a certain portion of my client's said land. I intend to take legal action against the said Mr. Karani for this act of encroachment. My client is now informed that said Mr. Karani intends to dispose off his bungalow either by mortgage or sale, and notice is therefore hereby given to all to whomsoever it may concern that if any person, in spite of this notice purchases the said bungalow or advances money thereon, he will do so at his risk and cost.

Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

R. M. DESAI, M.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader.
Moos Buildings,
18, Kalbadevi Road.

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1922, at 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1921.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU BROS.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1922.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th June to 20th June, 1922, both days inclusive.
C13289

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO FOREST CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on or before 20th June 1922, for cutting and removing Timber from Magathana Forest, which admeasures about four thousand Acres and is situated at Borivli, Bombay Subarban District. All necessary information can be obtained at the Khote's Office at Borivli.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Inamdar of Magathana.
R3938

NOTICE.

THE following articles are to be disposed of by contract for seven months from June to December, 1922. Tenders with offers should be sent to the undersigned:—
Empty casks of;—Oils, Tallow, China clay Colours and cement.
Empty bags of:—Cement.
Empty drums of Zinc Chloride, magnesia, sodium sulphide, Caustic Soda, Turpentine, Boiled oil with and without rings.

GENERAL MANAGER.
The Morarjee Gocouldass Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.
Sopari Baug Road, Parel.
BT C13288

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE NAVSARIWALLA PAREKH CO. LIMITED,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at SURARJI BUILDINGS, No. 5, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 5 p.m. precisely.

Bombay, 27th May, 1922.

PAREKH SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

C18300

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(OPEN TO PARSIS ONLY).

RE-OPENS 12th June. Subjects taught Book-keeping and Accountancy, Banking and Currency, Business Methods, Short-hand and Typewriting, Admission Fee Re. 1. Monthly fee Rs. 3. Hours of work 8 to 10-15 A. M. For further particulars apply to the PRINCIPAL, opposite Charni Road Railway Station."

B3356

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

DENTAL SURGEON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointmen of a quarter time Dental Surgeon to take charge of a travelling dental clinic to visit the Bombay Municipal Schools. The Officer appointed will be required to devote 24 hours on three days a week to the treatment of school children in the schools. Salary for quarter time Rs. 180 per month. Instruments and equipment will be provided by the Municipality.

Applications stating age, present and past employment and dental or other qualifications should be forwarded with not more than three recent testimonials to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, before 20th June, 1922.

(Sd.) R. P. MASANI,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

C13298

ENRIQUE JOHN SOLANO DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Law of Property (Amendment) Act 1859, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Enrique John Solano, late of 59, Knightsbridge, and formerly of 4, Park Lane, both in the County of London, deceased, who died on the 28th day of December, 1921, and whose will was proved by Gabrielle Beryl Solano and Frederick William Emery the Executors therein named on the 28th day of February, 1922, in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts and claims to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned their Solicitors in this matter on or before the 21st day of August, 1922. And Notice is hereby given that after that date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Enrique John Solano deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated, this 16th day of May, 1922.

FIELD ROSCOE & CO.,
36, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London, W.C. 2.
Solicitors for the Executors.

F3229.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. WALJI HIRJI and DEVJI HIRJI that the business of grain Merchants heretofore carried on by them at Bhat Bazar, Bombay, in partnership with Magan Ghela alias Mavji Ghela under the name and style of Messrs. Walji Hirji and Co., has been DISSOLVED. The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Magal Ghela alias Mavji Ghela on behalf of the firm.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1922.

PANDIA & CO.,
Solicitors for Walji Hirji and Deoji Hirji.

C13391

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA RAGHUNATH TIPNIS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant an Inspector in the Customs Department Bombay ..... Deceased.

DWARKANATH RAJARAM VAIDYA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort, the constituted attorney of Putlabai, widow of Ramchandra Raghunath Tipnis of Bombay Hindu inhabitant now Temporarily residing at Broach ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN, MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty Two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of May, 1922.

Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C13296

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARANJI DOYAL of Bombay Hindu, a partner in Messrs. Premchand Chaganlal has contracted to sell the undermentioned firstly secondly and thirdly described properties to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said properties or any of them by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Ewart Building, Tamarind Lane within the Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All the undermentioned pieces of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mowje Brahman Vada in the Sub-division of Kurla in the Salsette Taluka of District Thana, viz.

Entry No	Survey No	Pot No	Fa'ni No	Acres	Assessment
102 (ka)	9	5	..	0 103,4	1 8 0
103 "	"	..	1	0 1	0 1 0
104 "	10	1	—	0 6	1 8 0
108 "	"	5/9	..	0 3 1/4	0 6 0
113 "	"	12	..	0 10 1/2	1 0 0
116 "	11	4,8,20,21	4	0 33 3/4	6 1 0
120 "	"	10	..	0 4	0 12 0
126 "	"	24	..	0 4 1/2	0 8 0
130 "	12	1	—	0 5 3/4	1 0 0
137 "	"	6	..	0 3 3/4	0 12 0
146 "	13	4 3	—	0 7 3 4	1 6 9
148 "	14	1/1	..	0 2 1/2	0 4 3
154 "	"	7	—	0 6 3/4	0 12 0
156 "	17	1 7 3	—	0 12	2 4 6
				2-23 1/4	18-3-6

SECONDLY—All those undermentioned two pieces of land or ground situate lying and being at Mowje Bhamburda in the registration Sub-District of Haveli in Poona District marked as plots No. 3 and 8 in the Scheme and forming part of a large piece of land bearing Survey No. 112, Pote No. 4 and described as admeasuring acres 7 and Gunthas 7 but on actual measurement only acres 6, Gunthas 38, assessment in respect whereof being Rs. 11-14, viz.

A. (known as plot No. 3) admeasuring 32 Gunthas and bounded on the East by land set apart for public Road, on the West by the Cart rack, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 112 Pot No. 5 and on the North by public passage.

B (known as plot No. 8) admeasuring 3 acres 7¼ Gunthas and bounded on the East by the land of Nagoo Seshu; on the West by the plot No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Messrs. Lakhmidas Gordhandas and Ramkisson Ramnarayan on the South by land bearing Survey No. 112 pot No. 5, and on the north by land of Tukaram Kedari.

THIRDLY:—All those undermentioned pieces of land situate, lying and being at Mowje Kandivli in the Bandra sub-division of Salsette taluka in the Thana District, viz:

Entry No	Survey No	Pot No	Fa'nt No	Acres	Assessment Rs
887(ka)	146	1 4 5/6		4 35 1/8	27 4 0
"	"	..	2	0 12 1 2	0 12 0
"	"	—	"	0 1 2 (unproductive,)	

and bounded on the East and the North by the land of Jassin Ambar Rudrique on the West by Government Forest, and on the South by river.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1922.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.

C13287

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and
In the matter of the Eastern Commercial Corporation, Limited.

DAVID FULTON and J. W. FULTON, of Glasgow European Inhabitants carrying on business in partnership at Glasgow under the name and firm of Fulton Brothers and Co., by their constituted attorneys Dhunjishaw Hormasji Bulsara and Rustomji Hormasji Balsara of Bombay, Parsis, residing at Grant Road in Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 30th day of May, 1922, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten by the abovenamed Petitioners who are creditors of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. sitting Judge in Chamber on Friday, the 23rd day of June, 1922, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay 30th May, 1922.

C13202

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 446 of 1922.

Re Narotumdas Gulabchand, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Narotumdas Hargowandas as Yarn Merchant at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte. GAJABA DADAJI NARVEKAR ..... The Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Narotumdas Gulabchand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1922.

E. J. DAVAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 6th June, 1922.

C13290

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEMATULLA, daughter of Mahomedally Tyabally, AKBERALLY SARAFALLY and SALEBHOY MAHOMEDBHOY AKUTER, the Surviving Trustees of the Deed of Settlement, dated 27th March, 1918, and made between Fidaally Sorafally of the one part and the said Fidaally Sorafally and the said surviving Trustees of the other part have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Gulamalli Abdulhussoin. Any person or persons having or claiming any interest in the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortagage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the assessor and collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the fourchawls and shops and all other messuages thereon situate on the East side of Delisle Road Parel Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay assessed under Municipal Ward G. Nos. 2358, 2359, 2360 2361 (1), 2361 (2) Street Nos. 191-93 (1), (2), 197, 197A and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 726, New No. 12719 and New Survey Nos. 1/2697 and 1/2710 admeasuring 4837 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the vacant piece of Land belonging to Vinayek Moroba on or towards the South by the property of Inkoo Baloo on or towards the East by the line of Railway of the G. I. P. Railway Company and on or towards the West by the said Delisle Road.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1922.

MANCHERSHA & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13292

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LOOKMANJI THAVERBHAI, DAYAMBAI, widow of Tajbhai Thaverbhai, AKBARALLI TAJBHOY, ABBASBHAI TAJBHAI, TYABALLI TAJBHAI (a minor) by his mother and guardian the said Dainbai, widow and Sugrabai daughter of Tajbhai Thaverbhai, Nurudin Lukmanji for himself and as father and natural guardian of Hatimbhai Ebrahim and Abdulali sons and Atekabai and Sarabai daughters (all minors) Amtubai and Jenabai daughters of the late Abdulalli Thaverbhai, Kulsambai, widow of Hassanalli Thaverbhai, Mahomedalli Hussonalli, Kadarbhai Hussonali Asgaralli Hussonalli, Kurbanhusein Hassanalli and Fidahusein Hassonali (minor by his guardian Mahomedalli) and Khatizabai and Zaverbai (a minor by her guardian Mahomedalli Hussonalli) daughters of the late Hussonalli Thaverbhai all of Bombay Borah Mahomedands Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. Wamanrao Bhai Thakur. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling house and buildings standing thereon lying and being at Materpakhady Road and abutting on both sides of Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagaon, in th Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6021 square yards or there-abouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 65 and 14, New Nos. 16310 and 16237, Old Survey Nos. 19 and 18 and New Survey No. 3699 and 1/3700, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5877 and 5879-80 and Street Nos. 104/106 and 1 and 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of Mazgaon Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. on the West and North by the property of Byramji Jijibhai and on the South by the aforesaid Matarpakhady Road.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1922.

SHAMRAO MINOCHER & HIRALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13201

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TURKEY CAPS, 1 CASE ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, 1 CASE LEATHER CLOTH AND A BIG LOT OF TURKEY, FELT AND ASTRAKHAN CAPS, ITALIAN CLOTH, SILK SATIN LINING, VELVETS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of G. G. Nadkani, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rasoolmiya Hasoomiya Hawa traded as Hawa Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shaikh Memon Street, Motee Bazar, the following:—

2 Cases Turkey Caps, 1 case Astrakhan cloth, 1 case Leather Cloth and a big lot of Turkey, Felt and Astrakhan Caps Italian Cloth, Silk Satin Lining velvets, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS NEW AND INCOMPLETE FURNITURE.

Suit No. 5928 of 1922.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., by Official Assignee of the estate and effects of W. L. Fernandes, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 10th day of June 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khetwadi 13th Lane, opp. Mr. Pallonji Plumber's Factory, the following:—

Cupboards, chairs, tables, easy chairs, side boards, sofas, meatsafe chest of drawers, partitions, show cases, wooden counters, flower stands and a big lot of polished planks, wooden frames, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 148 BALES OF GREY ZANZIBAR CLOTH.

By the order of the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the Century Mill in Govindchok, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—148 bales of grey Zanzibar cloth, Quality No. 725—35in. by 30 by 6½ lbs. 25 pieces in each bale.

N. B—A deposite of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NAGDEVI STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Kashibai, widow of Thaker Laljee Karson and on account and at the risk of Valubai, widow of Jetha Narsi (for herself and as administratrix of the estate of Jetha Narsi), Luxmibai, daughter of Jaitha Narsi, Bhagvan Jagjivan and Tricum Jagjivan, the mortgagors and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th June, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction this day WEDNESDAY, the 7th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Nagdevi Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2196 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 263, Street Nos. 294-296 and bounded on or towards the North by a common sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the South by a common sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomjee and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 11TH JUNE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF YUSUF MANZIL SOUTHER STREET BEHIND BYCULLA CLUB BACK ROAD.

Auction sale of specially made to order highly polished furniture of well-known makers including sliding dining table, velvet lined drawing room complete suite, corner cabinets, sweet toned English and German pianos, hall cabinets, wooden bedsteads, Iron cots, dressing table, dressing chest of drawers, Electric fans, single and double door almyrahs, roll top table, revolving chairs Brand new seven burner Stove Alluminium and copper utensils, table lamps kitson light, rich glass plated and crockery wares etc., etch and 1 Rover Motor Car 1914 Model.

On Sunday the 11th June 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place specially made to order highly polished teak and black wood drawing, dining, bed room and office furniture of well-known makers including, mahoganized sliding dining table, meatsafe, glass and simple dumb waiters, marble side board cabinets, specially made to order velvet lined complete drawing room suits of sofas and chairs fancy teapoys corner cabinet, marbles top table beautiful highly polished hall cabinets two seweet toned German and English-made cottage pianos, double wooden bedstead, Iron cots, reclining sofas, easy chairs, made to order double and single door almyrah's cub-boards in 2 pcs. dressing chest of drawers 4 (four) Electric table fans, Roll top office table, revolving chair, office table, arm and armless chairs, glass door book case, revolving book-case, office clock hat stand, Brand new seven burner gas stove; hall lamps, big hall galicha, Ice box, valuable glass plated and brass wares, copper and alluminium cooking utensils.

Property of Mrs. B. Smith and others.

Property of a Private Gentleman.

1 Rover Motor Car 1914 Model 4 cylinder 6 seater, newly painted in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be published and the goods are on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th. June, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 5 LAKHS YDS. (ABOUT 265 BALES), KHAKHI DRILL OF EMPRESS AND BOMONJI PETIT MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

About 5 lakh yards khakhi Drill viz., 46384 yds. about 26 bales of Empress Mills, about 36576 yds. (about 22 Bales) of Standard Mills and about 397728 yds. (about 217 Bales) of Bombay Petit Mills.

For Inspection application may be made to the Depot Officer at Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th. June, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bai Kashibai widow of Thacker Laljee Kurson the Mutgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Gayabai widow of Balajee Dhondila Patil Kale, Maruty Rao Ladujee Gaijal Patil and Bula Narayen Patil Kale the Mortgagees and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the general Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd November 1920 and further charge dated 18th March 1921, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 10th June 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of for as land or ground, containing by admeasurement 946-2 3 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 264 and 265 and New No. 13792, Old Survey No. B—353, 382, 383 and New Survey No. 1—3457 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7188, 7189 and 7190 and Street No. 6, 1 and 2 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Thackur Jeram Shivjee on or towards the West by the property formerly of Joshi Gopal Tomarum, and on or towards the North by the private passage half of which belongs to the mortgagers and on or towards the South by a passage a water drain.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply to undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND HOSPITAL SURPLUS STORES.

Under Instructions from the Deputy Assistant Director of Military Stores, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th June, sell by public auction at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at old Gun Carriage Factory opposite Old Colaba Station such as Iron and wooden bedstead, book cases, ice box, buckets, Index cabinets, chairs, tables, etc., etc.

The property on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOMS, FELT HATS, WICKS, HINGES, WRITING TABLES TYPEWRITER, CLOCK, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 case and 30 packages plain calico looms 36 inches reed space.
1 case soft wool felt hats of assorted colours.
2 cases eritorion stove wicks.
5 cases Hinges.

BY ORDER OF N. H. MOOS, ESQR. THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Of the Indian Industrial Stores, Limited (in liquidation, writing tables, chairs, bench, cupboard, Typewriter, clock, sarees, patka, Ooperni, etc., etc.

On account of Insurances 4 cases piece goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 18-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Itala Car completely overhauled and chassis made as good as new with 5 lampe, horn, stepney wheel with new tyres and tubes.
1 Regal Touring Car eight cylinder with Electric lights, speedometer.

By order of Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgagor Shanker Pandurang Chowdhri. One De Dion Motor Car in good order.
1 Sunbeam Cycle.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—

80 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by Hill Bros.).

The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeena and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi statue.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 7th June, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, Blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, boats, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. E. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent., as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so occasioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Moghal House, Fort, Bombay.
No. 94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.

C18218

AMUSEMENTS.

A Superb Universal drama

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK!

"LURING LIPS!"

5 Reels-featuring the pretty viveacious star

EDITH ROBERTS

The beautiful settings and excellent photography showing teaming Wall Street, gorgeous New York homes, and quaint suburban honey moon cottages—the thrilling robbery of a New York City Bank—the mystery sustained throughout the entire production—the smashingly dramatic experience of a husband being snatched from his bride by the law—these are a few of the many thrilling incidents of this Drama.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel rollicking Universal Jewel Comedy.

"P. D. Q!"

featuring the great Comedian Lee Moran. His funny adventures in a forty mile bicycle race will make you roar with laughter.

Also the Universal International Magazine

To-night: 5-30; 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S T.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE No. 2455

TO-DAY
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45
& 10-30 P. M.
THE FAMOUS PLAYER LASKY.
Society Drama.
(in 7 Reels)

"Why Change Your Wife"

Featuring
GLORIA SWANSON, THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
BEBE DANIELS
Comedy
"THE FICKLE BLACKSMITH"
with
EDDIE LYONS AND EILEEN SEDGWICK
DE SOUSA'S ORCHESTRA
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR.

—TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.—
MAY ALLISON
IN
—"HER INSPIRATION"—

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
—R. B. SALISBURY.—
presents,
—"THE QUAINTS."—
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
HOW'S YOUR HEART!
Can it stand the shock of spine-tingling thrills? Can it resist the jolt of sudden surprises? Can it cope with cyclonic sensations?
THEN SEE
—CHARLES HUTCHISON—
IN
—"HURRICANE HUTCH"—
THIS WEEK EPISODES 4, 5, and 6

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Riders of the Night"
Featuring
VIOLA DANA.

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Girgaum Tram Terminus.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
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VEILED MYSTERY
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A PATHE SERIAL
Juanite Hansen
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THE YELLOW ARM
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Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most Startling mystery Sensation. It will hold you in its Vise-like grip of Suspense THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!
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12 th. The price of a Throne
PATHE GAZETTE
AND
POLLARD COMIC
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY
3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	2,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	14,000
,, ,, to Continent	..	16,000
Futures at New York July	..	20 32
,, ,, ,, Oct.	..	20 52
,, ,, ,, Dec.	..	20 39
,, ,, ,, Jan.	..	20 12
Spot Cotton at New York	..	21 35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	20 50
Futures at New York July	..	20 50
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	20 00
Spot Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	..	11
Demand Bills	..	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	..	71 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 2nd.

Future at New York	July	..	20 32
	Oct.	..	20 52
	Dec.	..	20 39
	Jan	..	20 12

Liverpool, June 2nd.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C Liverpool	July	..	11 84
	Oct.	..	11 46
	Jan.	..	11 17
	Mar.	..	11 02

London, June 2nd.

Telegraphic Transfers	..	1/3 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	..	76/1½ Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	..	36 1/8 Unsteady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 6.

To-day 38 points lower were reported in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 494 and steadily declined to Rs. 488½ on office selling. From this level it is advanced to Rs. 492 on scattered buying and again eased to Rs. 487½ remaining Rs. 488½ at 4 p.m. The bazaar finally closed at Rs. 489. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 488½ and closed at Rs. 487½. Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 425 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 422 which was the rate at 4 p.m While Oomra September opened at Rs. 438 went up to Rs. 441 on general buying. From this level it dropped to Rs. 436½ on selling by offices, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal July was Rs. 458 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and easier in accordance with continued lower advices reported from Home and the inquiry was limited to high class quality only. About 9,000 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 6th

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	July-August	..	487 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	..	July	..	361
Fine Oomra	..	July	..	421
,, ,,	..	Sept.	..	435 1/2
Southerns	..	July/August	..	487 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6th.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Augt	..	489
Fully Good Bengal	..	July	..	362
Fine Oomra's	..	July	..	422
,, ,,	..	Sept.	..	436
Southerns	..	July/August	..	489

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6th

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind					
Punjab	..	..	385	365	345
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	..	450	435	420	..
M. G. Central P. No. 1	..	485	470	455	..
M. G. Central P. No. 2	..	470	455	440	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	510	500	490
Southerns	..	..	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th June 1922.

Cotton	18773	Bales
Wheat	2588	Cwt.
Linseed	22506	,,
Rape, etc.	7120	,,
Gingelly seed	2982	,,
Poppyseed	1662	,,
Groundnuts	8329	,,
Castorseed	8911	,,
Rice	31358	,,
Myrabollams	7440	,,
Cottonseed	47031	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	8333	,,
Juwar	698	,,
Masur	60	,,
Barley	1434	,,
Bajra	1656	,,
Coal	2360	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	..
For Demand	313
American Dollars	345
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	277
Japan	163
Singaporse	179 1/2

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 6th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Basis Terms.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. 66	0	0	9	10	0	
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66	0	0	9	10	0	
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	.. 68	0	0	9	12	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	.. 10	12	0	11	4	0	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. 10	12	0	11	4	0	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0	
Linseed, Brown Bold	.. 14	6	0	14	14	0	
Linseed, Brown Thin	.. 13	12	0	14	5	0	
Teelseed, White 83-13	.. 88	0	0	18	0	0	
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	.. 84	0	0	..	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 80-50	.. 80	0	0	..	..		
Teelseed Black	.. 75	0	0	..	..		
Poppyseed, White	.. 14	0	0	15	0	0	
Groundnuts	.. 77	0	0	..	..		
Jawa	..	..	..	..	..		
Mowraseed	.. 8	0	0	..	..		
Barley	.. 44	0	0	..	..		
Castorseed	.. 56	0	0	..	..		
Cotton Seeds	.. 38	8	0	6	11	0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

June 6.

The gold nd silver markets were closed.

EXCHANGE.

B C rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2
Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16
Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/8
Bank's buying D D 1/3 21/32
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 314
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 334
Bank's buying D D Frcs 324
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158½
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346
London gold ready sh 92-11 last rates.
London silver ready d 35-14 last rates.
London silver forward d 35-14 last rates.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.50
French Exchange Frcs 49.00
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.40
Belgium Exchange Frcs 53.10
Italian Exchange Frcs 85.90
German Exchange Mrks. 1210
Prague Exchange Krone. 231

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 86/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market ruled fairly quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 121, Central 39, Tata Bank 16/12xd and Eastern 90.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2650; Alliance 305n; Apollo 97/8; Birla Mills 90; Bombay Cotton 1200; By Dyeing 1555; Bradbury 1180; Century 912/8; Cent India 4930; Colaba Land 2400; Coorla 250; Crescent 615; Currimbhoy 1910; David 1765; Edw Sassoon 570; Elphinston 177/8; Fazulbhoy 1475; Gokak 235; Ind Bleaching 195; Ind Malwa 697/8; Jamshed Mfg 500 xd; Kastoorchand 990; Khatao 610; Kohinoor 3570; Luxmi Cotton 5050; Madhavrao Scd 265; Mathuradas 880; M Petit 4700; Meyer Sassoon 325; Morarji 6?5; New Great 925; New City 700; Pabani 965; Pearls 1265; Phoenix 1010; Premier 165; Planet 282/8; Shapurji 392/8; Simplex 995; Standard 2400n; Swan 1140; Swadeshi 5335; Tata Mill 1100 xd and Vishnu Cotton 2250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 750; Ahd Elec 150; Alcock 530, B Burma 530; Bt Burma pet 10/2; B Tramway 131/4 xd; B Steam 235; B Flour 1450; Bundi Cement 41/8; Ind Cement 295 xd; Katni Ord 290; Katni Defd 1350; New India 21; Shivrajpur 30/8; Tata Iron Ord 73/12; Tata Iron Defd 300; Tata Iron N Ord 67/8; Tata Iron N Defd 270; Tata Hydro 815 xd; Tata Oil 47/8; Scindia Steam 6/8.

COLOUR-MARKET.

June 6.

Quotations:—
Alixarine 20 per cent Rs. 100 per cwt.
Alizarine 16 per cent Rs. 85 per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2 to 2/6 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 12 per lb.

Z.

Magenta Crystals 8B, Rs. 10/8 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 3/8 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 7/8 per lb.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting was held at the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mani H. M. Mehta, when the report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1921, were adopted and passed.

Mr. Chamanlal G. Parekh was re-appointed as a Director of the Company. Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., were re-appointed as Auditors of the Company, and the appointments of Messrs. Mani H. M. Mehta and D. D. Kanga as Directors and the Appointment of Mr. H. M. Mehta as Chairman of the Company were confirmed after thanking the Managing Agents for giving up their remuneration and the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, the meeting was dissolved.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1420
,, Contributary	125	..	..		350
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	121
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	38
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	..	as.10	16/ 2 xd.
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	apr-Oct.	.. £.	80
Eastern	2	5 £.10	..	..	40
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S125	5125		48%	£ 119
MercantileBank of India	A £ 12 1/2	..	..	15%	£22 1/2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	..	912%	603
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	..	9%	108
Central Provinces	100	100	..	6%	86
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	..	2%	53
Dhond-Baramate Khuina-Bagirhat	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	64
	100	100	..	4%	108
Larkhana Mandhra	100	100	..	4%	62
Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	..	58
Pachora-Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	..	55
Sara-Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	60
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	..	558
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	88

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining	10	..	..	6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	295 xd
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	..	10	290
,, Defd	40	40	..	46	1350
Shivrajpur	10	10	..	4-9-4	30 8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	203	2650
Alliance cotton	100	100	..	..	305 n
Apollo	50	..	..	..	97/8
Birla mills	100	..	..	..	90
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1200
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-arp.	88	1555
Bradbury	250	250	..	85	1180
Bombay Industrial	100	100	..	18	75
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	66	912, 3
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4930
Colaba Land	700	700	..	130	2400
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	..	250
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	615
Currimbhoy	250	250	..	110	1910
David	250	250	..	105	1765
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1250
E. D. Sassoon	7 1/2	10	..	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov.	80	570
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	177/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	..	130	1475
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2100
Globe	100	100	..	..	207/8
Gokak Indian Bleaching	100	100	..	..	235
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	697/8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	..	500 xd
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	990
Khatao	100	100	..	..	610
Kilachand mills	100	100	..	..	17/12
Kohinoor	500	500	..	151/4	3570
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5050
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	..	28	265
Madhowji	500	500	..	..	520
Mathuradas	500	500	..	100	880
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	47 0
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	325
Morarji	1000	1000	..	350	5550
New Great	200	200	..	70	925
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	..	740
Paban	250	250	..	98	965
Pearls	250	250	..	92	1265
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	1010
Premier	100	100	..	..	158
Planet	109	100	..	..	282/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	..	..	288
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	..	..	573/7
Shapurji	102	101	July	25	3?2/8
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	17?00
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	995
Standard	500	500	..	220	2400 n.
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1140
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	300	5335
Tata Mill	500	500	..	..	1100 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	..	..	2250

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Abd. Electricity	188	100	..	1800	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	..	40	75
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	..	..	131/4 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	815 xd

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	..	152	530
B. Burm T. Corpo	125	125	..	25	530
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	..	10	147/8 pr
Bombay Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450
Bt. Burma Pet	..	..	Mar-Oct.as 5p3.		10/2
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		235
Kemp & Co.	200	..	July.	20	140
Marcks	100	..	..	12	90
New India Insur.	25	250	..	..	21
Oriental Govt. Life	80	200	April	80%	356
Phillips	40	..	July	10%	48
Port Canning	1000	..	Sept.	62	880
Scindia Steam	30	30	..	..	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	73/12
Defd	20	20	Sept.	21/2	300
N. Ord.	75	75	..	..	67/8
N. Def	400	400	..	..	270
Tata Oil	100	100	..	..	47/8
Thomas Cook	52	52	June.	..	100

CAMBODIA COTTON.

Among the several items of Agricultural improvement which has been taken in hand by the Madras Agricultural Department in this district, the improvement of Cambodia Cotton is one which requires special mention. It should be admitted that the quality of Cambodia cotton has been deteriorating steadily for the past so many years. Unscrupulous traders have been importing inferior Kappas from outside and have been adulterating the local cotton and passing the mixture as genuine Cambodia. This practice has caused a serious admixture of foreign with local seed and has thus ruined the quality of the local cotton.

With a view to maintain the purity of the seed the Government have organised forms in the Coimbatore district durink the past four years.

Over 150 ryots in the typical Avanashi tract are selected, pure seed is supplied to them, and the crop is grown by them for the Department, under the personal supervision of the Departmntal staff. All operations are done at the proper season, the produce picked and stored and is sold to the department by the farmer at a premium. The seed from this selected cotton is reserved for sale to ryots. Durink the past season seeds sufficent to sow some 20,000 acres were stocked for distribution That the quality of the Kappas produced from this seed is unquestionably the best is proved by the fact that when the produce of the previous season was sold in auction, it was readily purchased at fancy prices. At present, the finances and the staff placed at the disposal of the officer concerned are not sufficient to produce seeds and distribute them to the whole district. However a scheme similar to the co-operative unions is under contemplation whereby ryots could be induced to co-operate in selling their cotton collectively and reserve the best of the seed for sale in villages. District or Taluk agricultural associations might do well to take interest in this question.—Madras Publicity Bureau.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The following is the programme of lectures arranged by the League till September:—

11th June.—Mr. V. A. Bhonsule, B.A., on 'Andrew Carneji.'

18th June.—Mr. S. B. Vaidya, L.M.E., on 'Home industries.'

25th June.—Prof. G. G. Tipnis on 'Life and work of Tukaram.'

2nd July.—Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume on 'Training of Citizenship.'

9th July.—Mr. K. A. Kelusker on 'Ernest Heckel.'

16th July.—Mr. M. D. Altekar, M.A., on John Stuart Mill.'

23rd July.—Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.; B.A.; J.P., on 'Democracy.'

29th July.—Mr. S. K. Naique on 'Milk to the Snake.'

30th July.—Prof. Pandit Vishwamitra Kowshik 'Caste System.'

12th August.—Mr. A. S. Dholeker on 'a Social Problem.'

13th August.—Mr. G. V. Lad in 'Our Art.'

19th August.—Mr. N. R. Phatak, B.A., on 'Mothers in Mahabharat.'

22nd August.—Mother's Day Celebration.

26th August.—Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, B.A., on 'George Elliot' (for ladies only).

27th August.—Prof. R. D. Karve, M.A., on 'The Population Problem,' (for adults only).

3rd September.—Mr. A. S. Donwalkar, B.A., on 'The French Revolution.'

10th September.—Prof V. N. Naik, M.A., on 'Lord Deurham.'

17th September.—Mr. G. M. Thenge, B.A., on "Four Western Pandits of Sanskrit in the 18th Century."

24th September.—Mr. M. J. Goregankar on 'A historical fact occurred during 75 yeras."

Time and place will be published in dailies and weeklies of Bombay every week.

All are cordially invited to attend.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of Indio, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 31st May 1922:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. One Crore.	
,, Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	25,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, ect, ...	13,23,05,000
Sundries	92,82,000
Total ..	14,91,87,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,88,70,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,83,43,000
Bills Discounted	1,07,32,000
Bank Premises	37,58,000
Sundries	54,03,000
Cash in hand at Banks, and investments in Treasury Bill, War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc	4,20,81,000
Total ..	14,91,87,000

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay. Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
		J'ne	h. m. ft. in.	J'ne	h. m. ft. in.	
W	7	m 9 56 27 10		7	m 3 15 15 9	
		9 40n 26 9			3 49n 19 0	
Th.	8	m 10 46 28 8		8	m 4 0 18 8	
		10 30n 28 11			4 59n 18 8	
F	9	m 11 31 29 2		9	m 4 42 14 11	
		11 16n 27 0			5 26n 18 5	
S	10	m 0 12n 29 5		10	m 5 23 14 11	
		16 59n 26 11			6 10n 18 3	
S	11	m 0 49n 29 8		11	m 6 0 15 2	
					6 51n 18 3	
M	12	m 0 40 29 7		12	m 6 35 15 7	
		1 24n 28 10			7 29n 18 6	
Tu.	13	m 8 58 29 10		13	m 2 25 16 6	
		8 48n 28 7			3 56n 4 19	

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 6.

Monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula and has weakened slightly in North-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Kumaon Hills, Malabar, and local in Bengal, Chotnagpur, Punjab Hills, Konkan, Coorg, Madras and Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and south-east Madras. Chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Mergui one inch, Victoria Point and Bassein two, Diamond Island one, Kyaukpyu one and a half, Akyab, Dhubri and Cherrapunji one, Darjeeling one and a half, Barrisal one, Jessore two, Chakrata, Calicut, Cochin and Salem one.

Forecast:—Extension in Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th June 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi and humidity is in excess at that station. Day temperature was lower than usual in the south-east of the division. Night temperature was below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Manipuri reports 0.16 inch of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was lower than usual both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was lower than usual at Jaipur, Kotah and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Surat humidity is in defect. Temperature was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad and Akola report 0.24 inch and 0.25 inch of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and in defect over the Southern half of the reporting area. Temperature was below normal at Hoshangabad and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.20 inch of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Night temperature was slightly higher than usual at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad had 0.10 inch of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was above the average at Belgaum.

General Remarks. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and a few falls have occurred in the Konkan, Hyderabad, the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Madras. The largest fall reported is 1.10 at Cochin. Temperature was lower than usual in and about the south-east Punjab and the United Provinces. Strong winds are blowing over Cutch and Kathiawar.

Forecast.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th June 1922.

The storm in Bihar is breaking up again Sikkim and Himalayas after giving heavy rain in Behar and north Bengal. The monsoon continues active on the Burma coast and in north-east India but in the Peninsula it is confined to the southern half of the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Malabar and local in the Konkan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in the north Punjab, the west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Diamond Island three; Sibsagar, Tezpur, Cherrapunji two; Shillong, Berampore, one; Cox's Bazaar, Dinajpur, three; Jalpaiguri six; Purnea three; Darbhanga one; Patna four; Naya-Dumka five; Gorakhpur one; Karwar one and a half; Calicut one.

Temperature remains low from the Punjab to Bihar.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 5th	99.0	81.0	67	..	0	0
Lask	100.6	57.2	49	..	0	—0.04
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 5th	96.7	86.8	51	..	0	—0.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	102.6	76.1	35	..	?	?
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	103.8	82.0	33	..	0.07	—0.04
Ambala	96.8	77.7	47	..	2.40	+2.39
Delhi	96.2	77.0	65	..	1.66	+1.84
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	98.6	81 0	47	..	1.15	+1.18
Mainpuri	97.0	76 1	77	0.16	1.37	+1.37
Jhansi	101.0	76.6	54	0.03	0.16	+0.16
Cawnpore	98.8	79.2	64	..	0.70	+0.56
Allahabad	10.1	80.8	61	..	0 03	+0.04
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	115.9	84.0	66	..	0	0
Karachi	89 4	81.6	80	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	99.8	80.0	37	..	0 04	+0.03
Jaipur	100.5	78.4	50	..	0	—0.02
Kotah	104.6	80.6	47	..	0.26	+0.01
Mount Abu	81.0	66.4	88	..	0	0
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	75.1	60	..	0	—0.05
Dwarka	89 4	82.8	79	..	0	—0.19
Veraval	86.6	82.0	81	..	0	—0.10
Rajkot	102.0	80.2	62	..	0	—0.04
Bhavnagar Para	102.4	80.8	69	..	0.28	—0.03
Surat	94.3	82.4	65	..	0	—0.25
Ahmedabad	102.2	83.0	57	..	0.33	+0.32
Deesa	104.1	81.4	56	..	0	—0.01
Neemuch	98.0	78.1	61	..	3.13	+3.13
Indore	97.5	74.7	61	..	3.16	+3.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	93.9	7.5	53	..	2.08	+2.05
Saugor	99.2	73.6	56	0.02	0.89	+0.39
Hosangabad	98.6	73.0	56	0.24	1.95	+1.70
Khandwa	103.4	77 3	32	..	0.99	+0.75
Akola	106.8	78.0	60	0.25	0.77	+0.52
Amraoti	103.9	80.4	47	..	0.28	—0.36
Nagpur	104.2	80.4	48	..	0.64	—0.27
Chanda	107.9	87.0	42	..	0.04	—0.51
Raipur	104.7	80.1	35	..	0.57	+0.33
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	82.4	73	..	8.94	+2.14
Ratnagiri	88.9	81.3	76	0.05	3.18	—0.07
Marmugoa	82.1	77.3	78	0.20	4.00	+0.55
Karwar	86.6	80.6	80	0.01	3.70	—2.35
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	78.6	52	..	0.51	—0.17
Ahmednagar	98.0	74.1	56	..	0.11	—0.54
Poona	9.5	75.3	64	..	0.11	—0.77
Sholapur	100.9	74.3	55	..	0.02	—1.00
Bijapur	95.9	72.6	63	..	1.86	+0.45
Belgaum	89.2	68.0	70	..	0.06	—1.37
Aurangabad	98.9	72.0	63	..	0.98	+0.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.8	79.8	56	..	0.53	+0.30
Hyderabad	100.4	77.4	60	0.10	0.15	—0.62
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	85.2	74.6	84	0.44	6.01	+0.59
Calicut	84.4	76.1	85	0.58	3.41	—1.86
Cochin	88.5	74.1	84	1.10	3.07	—1.92
Colombo	88.7	75.4	84	0.30	1.77	—0.06
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYCORE—						
Masulipatam	107.8	84.1	60	..	0 14	—0.55
Bellary	7.1	75.5	49	..	0.07	—0.43
Cuddapah	103.7	77.3	65	0.60	0.95	+0.36
Madras	103.3	76.3	77	0.8	1.83	—0.87

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Ceylon S. and W. Co., (Ltd.), Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Pier Road, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Kingston Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 9.

The Science leaving Exam. results, Bombay University, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 10.

Public meeting to protest against the proposed increase in tramway fares, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 12.

B.A. examination results, Bombay University, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Elphinstone Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Bonghall Road, 4 p.m.

Apollo Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Bonghall Road, 4-30 p.m.

Minerva Mills, Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 9 Bank Street, 3-30 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Committee's Council will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's office in Govardhan Mansion, New Bhatwadi Road.

MEETING OF VAISHNAV SARASWATS.

A meeting of the Vaishnava section of the Gaud Saraswat Community will be held on Sunday (the 11th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Murlidhar temple belonging to the late Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare at Thakurdwar Road, near Thakurdwar Post Office, to consider the situation that has arisen in connection with the Shri Venkatesh Temple situated in the Fort, and to decide what further steps should be taken in reference to the same. All Vaishnava members are invited to attend.

THANA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee held at Dahanu on the 28th May, the Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Dahanu) was elected President, Mr. Chhotalal Dahiba Sheaff, (Palghar) and Mr. Prabhakar Shankar Kunte (Bhivandi), Vice-President, and Mr. Narayan Damodar Deodhekar (Umbergum), Dr. Chintaman Balkrishna Vaidya (Kalyan) and Mr. Dattatray Rajaram Gupte (Bassein), Secretaries.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE IN TRAM FARES.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall on Saturday next (the 10th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the proposed increase in tramway fares.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary the total attendance for the month of May was 2206, out of which 478 were males 795 were females and 933 were children.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant. Correspondence for Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by the same steamer.

BORI BUNDER CLOCKS AGAIN!

A correspondent writes:—Almost all the clocks of the Victoria Terminus station are again under repairs. The clocks did not work for a few months past, but lately they worked regularly for a few days, and now all are out of order again! The travelling public have to suffer a great deal in consequence. Will the Railway authorities arrange for some other clocks for the time being?

BUDDHIST SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.

A Buddhist Society is proposed to be started in Bombay shortly. Invitations have been issued to sympathisers with the idea on the signatures to Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Dr. A. L. Nair and S. H. Jhabvala and a preliminary meeting will be convened to-morrow (Thursday) the 8th instant at 6 p.m. at Nair's Building, Lamington Road, to consider the question.

IMPROVING UNTOUCHABLES LOT.

A MANDAL FORMED.

We are asked to publish the following translation of a Gujerati pamphlet issued over the signatures of six residents of Kadi:—

In India there are Mahars, Chamars, Dheds and weavers, commonly known as depressed classes. These people are very useful to the country notwithstanding that Hindus following their ancient custom consider them as Sudras and therefore they do not wish to come into contact with them. In view of such Hindu customs we hope our Mahomedan friends will improve the condition of the depressed classes. With a view to removing the ban on the depressed classes we have at the instance of Pir Motamya of Mangulore started the "Antyaj Hitaghyan Prasarak Mandni" (or the "Untouchables' Welfare Society"). Members of the depressed classes will be allowed to join the Mandal. This Mandal has been started with a view to promoting friendly feelings in the depressed classes. Any person belonging to the depressed class can take advantage of the Mandal and gain knowledge by sitting together and coming in contact with Mahomedans. Members of the Union will be permitted to freely come in contact with forty crores of Mahomedans in the world. If once the untouchables were to come in contact with Mahomedans recalling thereby the days of Mirabai and her Guru Rohidas, Hindus would also follow in their footsteps, with the result that through Mahomedans the former will have an opportunity of improving their lot. It is with that object that Mandal has been started. Those untouchables who are willing to improve their present social status may communicate with the following gentlemen. It is for the untouchables to avail themselves of this chance in their life.

USMANBHAI R. UEAL,
CASSUMBHAI MASTER,
GULABKHA PATHAN,
and three others.

On the proposal of the Panvel Municipality the Educational Inspector Bombay Division, has sanctioned the introduction of spinning in primary schools as an experimental measure for two years.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TELEGRAPHISTS IN TROUBLE.

FOR INTERCEPTING MESSAGES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector J. Simmons, charged F. S. Pereira (24), F. S. Burn, (24), R. M. Dave (20), and J. K. Dave (24), with committing theft and wilfully intercepting, detaining and making away with telegrams and in abetment thereof, on 27th May 1922.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the first accused, Mr. de D'Cruz for the second accused and Mr. Kampani, appeared for the third and fourth accused.

The first two accused are telegraphists in the Government Telegraph Office, while the other accused are merchants.

Mr. Simmons, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that on the 27th of May last several telegrams were sent from Eastern Telegraph Co. to the Central Telegraph Office, in the form of a bundle. It was subsequently discovered that two telegrams bearing serial Nos. 320 and 321 were found missing. The Eastern Telegraph Co. was informed by telephone that two telegrams were missing, to which they replied that they were already sent. In the course of the investigation the two telegrams in question were substituted by false telegrams.

Mr. Wilfred Rozario, in giving evidence, said that accused No. 1's conduct was found suspicious, for some time past. At times he was seen standing at the footpath near the West End Watch Co. On the day in question accused No. 1 had changed his seat and sat on another machine. The accused was therefore asked to make a confession which he did in making a written statement.

Replying to the Court, the witness said that he did not give any inducement to the accused before he made his statement. He only said it would be well for him (accused) to make a written statement.

In cross-examination of Mr. Godinho, witness said there were two women in the adjacent room who were over-hearing the accused's oral statement. He told the accused afterwards that there were two men who had overheard his statement and it would be better for him to make a written statement. The accused was not aware that he had pre-arranged to keep two men in the adjoining room to hear his statement. Witness himself had recorded the statement.

In examination of Inspector Simmons witness said the originals of telegrams No. 320 and 321 were missing. He produced the duplicate. A bunch of papers were found in the house of the accused in the course of police investigation. They contained extracts of telegrams passed between Bombay and Liverpool between 20th and 25th of May.

In cross-examination of Mr. Godinho, witness said there were about 50 men on duty on the 27th of May.

G. P. Fulgado, a clerk in the Eastern Telegraph Co., said at about 3-35 a.m. on 27th May he put telegrams Nos. 315–322 in the lift. About fifteen minutes later he received a telephone message that some messages were sent without serial numbers.

After some further evidence was recorded, the case was postponed till Wednesday (to-day).

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

At the St. George's Hospital, on Tuesday, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Sub-Inspector Karaka charged John Flanagan, late driver of B. B. and C. I. Railway, with attempting to murder Mr. F. J. Page, Loco Superintendent of the same railway.

Prosecuting Inspector Lahiwala led evidence for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vas, pleader.

Replying to Mr. Lahiwalla, Mr. Page said the accused was employed in the railway in 1907. Witness dismissed him in 1914 and was re-engaged in 1920. On the 3rd of May, 1922, at about 10 a.m. witness was going to office and alighted at Lower Parel down platform. He was going to sit in the trolley to go to his office. He heard something like the bursting of a tyre and then heard a click. He turned round and heard another report and felt a bullet in his chest. Witness saw the accused immediately behind him. Accused was pointing a revolver at him so he stepped aside. He hurried to the Station Master's office and leant against a table in the office. He saw the accused afterwards passing the door and drawing out revolver from his pocket. Witness ran out and caught hold of the accused's right wrist and put his left hand on the accused's left wrist to prevent him changing his hands. Mr. Dixie, the electrical engineer, who was with him, snatched the revolver from the accused. A number of people then caught hold of the accused. Witness was given medical help and removed to the European General Hospital.

To Mr. Vas, witness said he was on leave in England in 1920 when Mr Marriott acted for him. Accused was re-engaged in his absence. On his return, witness dismissed the accused. The accused was dismissed in 1914 as he had assaulted a fireman.

Further hearing was adjourned till the 10th instant.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

Before the bench of Dr. McJavle (Chairman) and Mr. J. Selvyn, Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Dadar, one Yar Mahomed Hussein, a Pathan money lender, and Mahomed Sidik Ahmedbux were charged at the instance of P. C. No. 2666 D for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The evidence showed that at about 3-30 p.m. on the 5th June, 1922, accused Nos. 1, Yar Mahomed, saw accused No. 2 at Sankli Street, No. 1 demanded from No. 2 Rs. 10, which he said No. 2 had borrowed from him about four years ago. Accused No. 2 denied any knowledge about such a transaction and said he was in Bombay only for the last one year and a half. Accused No. 1 thereupon caught No. 2 by the throat and gave him blows with fists and another companion of No. 1 struck accused No. 2 with a heavy bamboo stick causing a bleeding wound on No. 2's head. No. 2, however, while struggling to get off the hold of No. 1, struck No. 1 with his forehead on his chin and caused a slight wound. Under the circumstances accused No. 2 was acquitted, No. 1 was charged with assaulting Mahomed Sidik and he pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Court convicted the accused of assault on the evidence and on the plea of the accused. The chairman said, in awarding the sentence, "This is a very serious offence. Accused, who is a Pathan money-lender, has resorted to violence to recover certain money which, he alleges, is due to him. He ought to have taken legal steps to recover his money. Instead of doing that he has taken the law into his own hands and assaulted an innocent man. The accused, therefore, deserves a deterrent sentence."

Accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Murlidhar Sitaram, residing in Gaiwadi, has made a report to the Police that his house was broken into and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,730 were stolen.

The house T. A. Soares at Mazgaon was broken into during the night and ornaments consisting of bangles, earrings, chains, links coins, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 3,116 were stolen.

On saturday evening and Sunday morning lecture competitions were held, two ladies taking part in them. On the evening of 4th prizes were awarded to the successful lectures, and Mr. MacDugal, an American missionary, had spoken chaste and eloquent Hindi much to the surprise and appreciation of the audience.

REPRESSION AND CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

REPORTS FROM THE PUNJAB.

A bulletin issued by the Congress Publicity Bureau Punjab, Lahore, says:—

Ludhiana.—To realise a fine of Rs. 200 imposed on Pandit Jai Kishen of Baikote, a number of police went to his house on the 23rd May and in his absence forced their way inside the house and took possession of all valuables.

Police also took away the belongings of Pandit Hari Ram to recover the fine of Rs. 100 imposed on him. Pandit Hari Ram was absent at the time, but his brother, with whom he was living jointly, was present.

Sargodha.—On the 23rd May four political prisoners were released, after completion of their term of imprisonment. They were given a reception at the station and at a meeting an address was presented.

Abalgarh.—Khaddar propaganda is being carried on vigorously by Congress volunteers. Many cases are being tried by Panchayats satisfactorily.

Dera Ghazi Khan.—Picketing of liquor shops is still being continued. Sales of liquor have fallen down lately and are mostly carried on at late hours of night. Lately two boys aged about 10 years, were convicted under Sec. 342 and 426 I.P.C. and fined Rs. 50 and 25 respectively for smashing a bottle of liquor in the hands of a drunkard. One of the boys has paid the fine and the other in default has been imprisoned. Congress workers are making house to house visits to preach "Khaddar and Swadeshi."

A "Kumar Khaddar Prachami Sabha" has been formed by grown up boys and the number of members has reached 150. They preach about khaddar. A few ladies are also working for the same cause. Funds are being collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The public are liberally contributing towards the fund.

WHY IS TOWNSHEND BANNED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that even Mr. Chamberlain is charmed with the Lloyd Georgian lute! And this acute Financier has come within the spell of the Wizard of Wales! Or how else can we explain his present attitude?

(1) Mr. Chamberlain is so on accusing the Turks of committing barbarities on the Greeks of Asia Minor!

(2) At the same time, he is silent about the International report against the Greeks!

(3) Simultaneously, he is moving earth and heaven to appoint an international Commission for an independent inquiry!

(4) And yet, he refuses to give a passport to a member of Parliament, to a servant of the Crown and to a Friend of the Government to go to Turkey! One may naturally wonder, what is wrong with Mr. Chamberlain, or why is General Townshend banned from going to Turkey?

(a) Has Townshend been a Bolshevik of late? No!

(b) Has he been Anti-British recently? No!

(c) Is he suspected of spying for the Turks? No!

(d) Then, where is the rub? Has he not negotiated the Armistice? Has he not paved the way for it? Yes!

(e) Then why is General Townshend refused a passport for Turkey? Does the Government of the Lloyd Georgian cabinet apprehend, that he will surely smash the whole anti-Turkish show, got up by the greedy Greeks? Does not the refusal tantamount to an admission of weakness, nay the utter guiltlessness of the charge against the Turks? Will not the Director of information throw more light on the subject?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Speculators tried to rush markets on its reopening after holidays but apart from Clive and Howrah which changed hands in large numbers there was very little doing in other stocks though shares could be had at considerable reductions from closing quotations of last week. Towards afternoon Clive and Howrah advanced a couple of points and other heavy priced shares came in for attention at steadier figures. Cotton shewed some improvement. Bengal Nagpur having advanced in value with Dunbars and Keshorams sharing to a smaller extent. Of favourable reports from Bombay coals exhibited a steady tone with not much trade passing owing to reluctance on the part of holders to relinquish their holdings. Miscellaneous and industrials only came in for a moderate turnover without any special feature. Imperial Banks were a shade easier with war loans unchanged. Following were closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1412-8.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 482-8, Dunbar 460, Keshoram 15-4, New Victoria 16.

Jute:—Anglo-India 372, Auckland 219, Benjamin 2-4, Clive 39, Dalhousie 392, Delta 492-8, Empire 63, Fort William 355 x.d., Howrah 46, Kankinarrah 480, Kamarhatty 620, Kelvin 834-8, Kinnison 935, National 290 s. l., North-brook 63 Orient 190, Reliance 48, Union 497-8, Waverley 11-12.

Coal:—Bansjorah 36-4, Bengal 900, Bhalgora 14-12, Burrakur 38-4, Gopolichuck 17-12, Govindpur 23, Ghusick and Muslia 27-4, Kusoonda and Nyadee 31-4, Kuardi 15, New Beerbhoom 37-14, New Tetuya 11-12, North Lakdih 10-14, Samla "Kendra 15-10 s.d., Sitarampur 20-8, Soordih 8-12, Sudamdih 2, Talcher 7-12.

Murry Brewery 168, Hume Pipe 8-14, Reliance Firebricks and Pottery 27-12, British Ind. a Corporation (ord.) 8-8 and (def.) 18, Calcutta 26.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and nineteen thirtytwo pence.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF DEPUTY JAILER.

CONVICT RUNS AMOK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Details published of attack in Naini Jail on Mr. Fordham, Deputy Jailor, show that while Mr. Fordham was stooping over to sign the labour ticket of the weaver of a loom, convict Ghisea Hall got up from his weaving loom seat, and struck Mr. Fordham with the knife at the back of the neck, knocking his topee off. He then caught Mr. Fordham at the back of his neck with his left hand, and with the knife in his right, cut off Mr. Fordham's nose. Mr. Fordham got away from him and staggered with great loss of blood. Opposite to this loom he was stabbed twice on the back. Mr. Fordham then ran out from the factory with the convict in pursuit. Mr. Fordham ran behind a neem tree which is in the yard opposite the factory. The convict had in his possession a bamboo about 8 feet long and a knife in his right hand. He shouted at the top of his voice "I will kill you". The tree being a large one in circumference, gave Mr. Fordham a cover. Mr. Fordham having been twice stabbed and his nose cut off, was becoming weak with loss of blood. He retreated to another tree in the same yard. Between the trees a rope was tied. Mr. Fordham stumbled and the convict followed to assault him he was let out but the wicket-gate keeper, from being hit with the bamboo. Mr. Fordham then ran to the yard gate where ilhe was let out but the wicket-gate keeper, Ram Sarup, kept the convict at bay and he was eventually overpowered. The prisoners who could have rendered assistance, but did not, are being dealt with.

MURDER OF CHAUKIDAR.

TWO SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 6.

Two Privates of Royal Field Artillery stationed in the cantonment, are under arrest in connection with the murder of a *Chaukidar*, employed in a Regimental Tailorshop. It is stated that the body of the *Chaukidar* was found in a neighbouring well, with injuries inflicted with a knife.

"KILLED BY A MOTOR CAR".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No person worthy of being called a citizen can afford to remain unconcerned at the rotten condition of public life in the city of Bombay. I advisedly used the term 'rotten' because what else is it when the citizens have not awakened themselves to see the ever-growing epidemic of motor car fatality which is nothing but a euphemism for "permissive wilful murder?" The only piece of news that one never misses in the daily papers is that which appears daily without fail as if by an yearly contract under the bold heading "killed by a motor car." The statistics of the past three years will show that the number of casualties under this head has been increasing every year without any proportion. "The appetite grows with what it feeds on" cannot be illustrated better. The fact is too self-evident to require any proof. One who can read knows it. Despite that it has not created even a ripple in the peaceful equanimity of those who are responsible for the lives of citizens and of those who are supposed to look after the welfare of the citizens of Bombay. I mean the Police and the Municipal Corporation is ample testimony to the soulless character of these bodies. Nor is this all. They are devoid of the faculty of responsiveness. The Corporation, composed as it is of members majority of whom possess motor cars, will naturally be, and is in fact, apathetic to the safety of pedestrians and it is to hope the hopeless to expect such a body to take some initiative in the matter. Nor could the Government be expected to go out of its usual way to take up the cause of the poor and the middle class people as against the moneyed class. In these circumstances the only effective remedy seems to be "direct action" and what the nature of its ought to be I reserve if necessary for a future communication. In the meanwhile I think it is but proper to appeal to the Corporation and the Commissioner of Police to lose no time in devising measures to prevent so far as it is humanly possible the daily occurrence of persons being fatally run over by motor vehicles. Now that there are some new members in the Corporation who posed as friends of people during their election campaign and who in season and out of season are proclaiming that democracy is the very breath of their life and that a reputed friend of the poor. Mr. R. P. Masani is the official head of the Municipality, I hope that the matter will receive due attention and immediate action at the hands of the Corporation.

Due to various causes Sir the life on the road of walking population has become most precarious on account of the conduct of the motor drivers becoming most intolerable. One can not know whether he will, the next moment, be knocked down and shattered to pieces by a passing motor car or not. Every day we hear of some poor man or woman, boy or girl becoming a prey to the blood-thirsty motor car of some rich man. Nothing more we hear. Whether the survivors, if any, of the deceased are given any compensation, damages or satisfaction no one knows. Since it is possible to avert a very large number of these fatal accidents by devising suitable measures I earnestly urge the reading public of Bombay to raise their voice on behalf of the pedestrians. I may also suggest to those who are disposed to do some social service that an organisation to help the survivors of the victims of motor cars to prefer claims against the wrong-doers and render all necessary help in connection therewith, will be a very necessary thing.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

30th May, 1922.

RY. RISK NOTES COMMITTEE.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST PRESENT FORMS

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Committee, examining the question of revision of Railway Risk notes, resumed sitting to-day and examined Mr. Debiparshad Khaitan, Secretary, to the Marwari Association of Calcutta.

Mr. Khaitan had very serious objections to the risk notes forms as they stood at present. Firstly, he emphasised that railway risk rates were put up so high that they were prohibitive, and no businessman could use them. Secondly, the onus of proving wilful neglect on the part of railway subordinates and the robbery by a third party, should not be that of the consigner or the consignee, but of the railway concerned, because goods were entrusted to the railways and they were expected to exercise proper vigilance over them, and if there was the case of wilful neglect or a theft, railways were in a far better position to prove neglect and theft than the owner. Moreover, the present form was so defective in language, or at least it had interpreted by the High Courts in such a manner that it was impossible to prove anything against the railways. Finding the form so safely worded, subordinates of the railways took no care of packages and committed pilferings. Moreover, now the railways were not responsible for any partial loss, and in the case of certain articles which although might be spoiled as to make them unmarketable, the administration was not responsible provided the commodity existed in whatever condition. The only remedy, therefore lay in so wording the form as to leave less margin for lawyers to wrangle and judges to err. Even in the case of goods sent "At Owners Risk," the railways should be held responsible for neglect and partial loss and the result of this would be that the present day pilferings would be reduced to twenty per cent. because, the railways knowing that they had to pay for loss would take good care to see that their subordinates took every possible precaution to see goods throughly intact.

FORM "A."

Replying to questions about "Form A." means to be used in case goods delivered were badly packed) witness said his remedy was that the railway administration should enforce such discipline in this matter that subordinates did not abuse this Form, but if the administration could not control its own staff and could not stop this manifest evil then this must be altogether done away with and railways must suffer for the lack of administrative control over their employees. The public must not be made to suffer simply because departmental corruption could not be ended. He would be glad if the Form remained for its legitimate purpose to guard against loosly packed commodities, etc., but if it was to be abused, as now it is, then it should go.

Witness then made another complaint. At destination open delivery was never given, and in fact the railway clerk got a clear receipt before the parcel looked at his goods and took its delivery. The result was if the goods were found in bad condition their claim was repudiated on the strength of the receipt previously obtained.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

NAWAB AND BEGUM AT VARIANCE

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June, 6.

A commissioner appointed by the Sub-Judge of Lucknow left on Friday last for Hyderabad to record the evidence of Nawab Zoolquadar Jung, Barrister-at-Law, who has filed a suit against the Special Officer of the Court of Wards, Nanpara Estate, and Rani Quamar Zamani Begum of Nanpara (whose estates are under the Court of Wards) for the restitution of conjugal rights. Rani Quamar, who is the widow of the late Raja of Nanpara, was married to the plaintiff in February 1912, and it is alleged that since February 1919 she discontinued to reside with her husband. The defendants in their written statement, while admitting marriage, claim for dismissal of the suit, allege illtreatment of the Rani and use of her monies by the plaintiff for his benefit.

There is also a countersuit filed by the Special Manager of the Nanpara Estate and Manager of Court of Wards, Nanpara, against Nawab Zoolquadar Jung, claiming for account and for the possession of certain properties purchased from the monies of Rani Qumar Zamani Begum. Valuation of the claim is Rs. 5,20,000.

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERING INTO COUNCILS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BALAPUR, June 6.

A public meeting of about three thousand people of Balapur (District Akola), held under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, protested against the resolution of entering into the Councils passed by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee at Yeotmal on the 25th May, which is inconflict with the programme of Indian National Congress.

WHAT SHOULD BE THE OBJECT OF CHARITY.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 6.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate General of the Government of Madras, presiding over Mysore Social Conference held to-day, for placing charity on level of intelligent and organised help laid stress on necessity for cooperative effort and which should free the person helped, from the necessity for further charity. He pointed out the close connection between social reform and social service and urged widespread social amelioration could only result from raising the general level of education.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 7.

The following are the Cricket Results:—

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Sussex by eight wickets. (The match was for Mr. Murrell's benefit. Durston (Middlesex) took seven wickets for 32 in the second innings.)

At Leyton, Essex beat Worcester by an innings and 297 runs. (For Essex, Dixon made 173, Freeman 102, and Louden took seven wickets, for 22 runs, in the first innings.)

Warwickshire beat Derby at Derby by ten wickets. Quaife scored 107 in the first innings for the winners.)

ALIBAG TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The distribution of prizes to successful competitors of this as well as last year came off on Saturday the 20th ultimo, when the Collector Mr. Gordon presided. The proceedings commenced with a brief speech from the Secretary followed by handing over the Championship Cups to Major J. B. Vaidya and Mr. Mahagaokar. While presenting the cups Mr. Gordon made a few remarks on the regrettable lack of interest shown by the local populace in matters of sports and congratulated the outsiders owing to whose sole efforts it was possible to hold tournaments this, as well as last, year and expressed a hope that they would go on extending their helping hand in future as they had done in the past. Mr. Y. A. Kunte of Bombay followed the President and made it known amidst loud cheers that he offered to bear the cost of Championship Cup for next year. Then light refreshments served in accompaniment to a fine musical programme and a vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to an end.

BARODA HIND VIJAYA GYMKHANA.

A Baroda correspondent writes:—

The Hind Vijaya Gymkhana as at present constituted is the transformation of the Hindu Vijaya Club which was started here sixteen years ago. The sectarian name of the club was changed to a cosmopolitan one and the club was raised to the status of a Gymkhana early in 1918. The institution has now grown from a small cricket club to a full-fledged Gymkhana, playing cricket matches and all other kinds of games and holding Tournaments like other institutions of an older standing. The introduction of the Annual Athletic Tournaments has widened its field of activities and has given a great stimulus to athletics in Gujerat. The Third Annual Athletic Tournaments, which were held in December last, proved a grand success. His Highness' Government has not been slow in recognising the work and worth of these Tournaments and has been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 to continue for three years. His Highness deserves to be congratulated on having given a great stimulus to the cause of physical culture. The Gymkhana stands badly in need of a large and suitable plot of ground, for playing cricket and tennis and to erect a pavilion. His Highness the Gaekwar has always evinced a deep interest in the growth of physical culture and it is to be hoped that he will be pleased to give a suitable plot of ground to the Gymkhana.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

June 10th.—Radiant C. Club.
11th.—Sassanian C. Club.
17th.—Hornets C. Club.
18th.—Baronet C. Club.
24th.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
25th.—Indian Institute C. Club, Bhavsawal.
July 1st.—St. Xavier's College.
2nd.—Liberal C. Club (Esplanade).
8th.—Persian C. Club.
9th.—Young Zoroastrian C. Club.
15th.—Imperial C. Club (Malad).
16th.—Spencer Cup Eleven.
22nd.—Bombay Gymkhana.
23rd.—Friends Union C. Club.
29th.—Grant Medical College.
30th.—Hindoo Gymkhana.
August 5th.—Sydenham College.
6th.—P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana (Pooma).
12th.—B. B. and C. I. Ry.
13th.—Islam Gymkhana.
19th.—Elphinstone C. Club.
20th.—New Hindoo C. Club.
26th & 27th.—Hindoo Gymkhana. (return).
Sept. 2nd & 3rd.—Colt's Match.

GUJARAT VINDYAPITH CONVOCATION.

The Principal of Guzarat Mahavidyalaya wires under date June 6:—

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya students can obtain admission tackets for the Vidyapith Convocation from the Mahavidyalaya office on the 11th instant.

Tickets will be issued only to students whose names are registered for the ensuing term before that date.

It is necessary for students, who were attending the Mahavidyalaya last year also to register their names again for next term.

N. C. O. PLEADERS RESUME PRACTICE

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 6.

After the summer vacation the lower courts opened today and most of the local non-cooperating pleaders resumed their practice and it is expected others will also follow them soon. Those who resumed practice advance reasons that after the Bardoli and Delhi decisions there is neither reason nor necessity to continue suspension of practice.

A decoity attended with assault of inmates of the house of a money lender raided, was committed on Monday night at Tollygunge, a suburb of Calcutta. Decoits about ten or fifteen in number armed with weapons, surrounded the house, dug up buried treasures and decamped with cash and jewellery worth about Rs. 6,000.—(A. P.)

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. S. J. Attfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

TRY

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 7, 1922.

BAD PUBLICITY.

We should much like to know what the Government of India has been doing in the last two months to secure justice for India in the matter of the Turkish settlement, and we should much like to know what steps they have been taking to counter the new move of Zaharoff's men, the attempt to damage Turkey's chances by an allegation of atrocities. Their famous cablegram caused the resignation of Mr. Montagu—an event which no Indian desired—and that has been its sole result, so far as we know. Since then we have heard of nothing being done by the Government of India to strengthen or press home the point of that cablegram. We do not for a moment wish to infer that because we have heard nothing, nothing has in fact been done. Governments have a convention of secrecy in some transactions which, if it often seems a gratuitous insult to the common sense of the governed, may have its use or even its necessity, for ought we know. But it is strange that that convention is generally honoured in affairs of which the publication would do good to Government, tending to improve its relations with the people, whereas secrecy increases misunderstanding and distrust. It is indeed strange to reflect that the Government of India with its immense publicity organisation, has never yet obtained what any business firm or society beauty would call "good publicity"—*i.e.*, the kind of advertisement which makes for popularity in the opinion of those to whom it is addressed. The reason is that the whole publicity department seems to be used, not for purposes of reconciliation, but for purposes of opposition to the people's well-known and established point of view. We know that the Government of India sometimes acts disinterestedly in the interests and on behalf of the people of India. But so long as the whole energy of its publicity department is devoted to opposing Non-co-operation, often with very bad arguments—we remember a Government publication on the Khilafat Question which was three-parts lies—Government is never likely to get the credit of its own good deeds.

We feel sure that the Government of India must be working hard to defeat the latest manoeuvre of Zaharoff in regard to Anatolia; but it is little wonder if Indians, who are vouchsafed no word of any Government action in the matter, imagine that nothing is being done, and feel ill-used and angry. We print elsewhere, not for the first time, the text of the suppressed Report of the Inter-Allied Commission which sat at Smyrna in the late summer of 1919 to investigate the charges brought against the Greek invaders. It is manifestly unjust for the people who suppressed that report on grounds of policy (the policy of supporting the Greek occupation of Anatolia, which the Report declared to be a perennial cause of war and devastation to the country) to call for vengeance on the Turks, the sufferers by that policy, for what the Report declared must be the inevitable consequence of that policy—embittered feeling between Turks and Greeks.

It is not a matter only between Turks and Greeks, or between Indian Muslims and the British Government (or that section of it which is subject to Zaharoff). It is not a matter only between Islam and Christendom. It is a matter between the whole world which is non-Christian and non-European, and the European—Christian section of humanity. There has been foul play against Turkey which has always been hushed up, while every reprisal by the Turks has been made the subject of a hue and cry in Europe. And the calumnies which have been heaped upon the silent Turk have been extended to include all Asiatic people. No European or Christian people would have been treated by Europe as Turkey has been treated. Everyone knows that. What everyone—Lord Reading, perhaps—does not know is the extent of the hostility to Europe in general and England in particular which has been caused in Asia and Africa by the long course of injustice done to Turkey. If Lord Reading's Government will now perform the proper function of a Government of India in the counsels of the British Empire—which is to prevent the British Government from recklessly impairing British influence in Asia—they will do more than defeat the machinations of the greatest rascal of the age; they will earn the blessings of posterity, for they will really lay a firm foundation for world peace and progress. And if they could let the people know now that they are not idle in the matter it would save a lot of trouble in the future.

SEGREGATION IN KAMPALA.

"We cannot agree to inequality of treatment in a Crown Colony, more especially in a Colony in which India has always had a peculiar interest. . . . There is in practice unfair discrimination against Indians in East Africa. . . . It seems to us to be an impossible position that British Indians in a British Colony should be subjected to disabilities to which they cannot be subjected in an adjoining mandated territory." Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State for India.

A Simla message received on Friday last stated that it has been decided to give effect to the scheme for assigning to the Asiatics residental sites in the township of Kampala separate from those assigned to Europeans. Though the decision is couched in very guarded terms it cannot mislead the Indians in East Africa and their friends in India as to the real aim of the Colonial office. According to the scheme of segregation drawn up by Prof. Simpson, the highlands in the entire Colony of Kenya are to be inhabited only by Europeans leaving the marshy and unhealthy low lands to the "insanitary" Indians on the plea that the habits of the Indians are unclean and their manners obnoxious. Unfortunately the professor was swayed by his racial bias against the Asiatics and drew up a report which reads more like a political manifesto than a document of scientific value from the point of view of municipal sanitation. He says, for example: "Unless measures of this kind (Segregation) be taken for Nairobi, it will lose the opportunity of becoming mainly a European town, which, as the centre of a European district, and as the capital of the country, it by right and destiny ought to possess". Then what has led the Colonial office to sanction for the present the segregation scheme to the limited area of Kampala? Even the Colonial office and the Kenya Government felt the injustice involved in the measure of wholesale segregation if executed all at a time. Heart-searchings, despite the strong representations and intensive propaganda of the European settlers in Kenya, prevented the authorities from sanctioning segregation which runs counter to all the promises and pious platitudes indulged in by British politicians about equality of treatment to Indians. The execution of the plan only in the case of Kampala is the thin end of the wedge adopted to evade the agitation of the whole Indian Community in East Africa. But the contrivance of the Colonial office is too simple to deceive anybody, much less the Indians who have been experiencing for the past many years unjust and harsh treatment at the hands of the authorities. The message says that the Secretary of State for the Colonies was unable to agree to the suspension of the Kampala scheme owing to serious inconvenience entailed in holding up the European leases. Why should he have been more solicitous for the comparatively trifling interests of the Europeans so far as their leases are concerned than for the permanent interests of the Indian Community in Kampala. He should have known that the inconvenience caused to the Indians in case the scheme were to be abandoned, to which he charitably refers, would be far more serious than to his European countrymen because of the leases being held up for some time longer. The statement that the step is subject to any alteration of the policy is nothing more than a sop to the Indian Government. The Indian Community were eager to hear the last word from the Colonial Office on the question of segregation and the present decision involving temporary settlement will only exasperate the Indians who are already suffering from numerous political disabilities in East Africa. As an Allahabad contemporary observes: "The frankness of General Smuts in declining to accept the Imperial Conference resolution outright is to be preferred to the duplicity of those who would make a show of fulfilling it to the ear, and break it to the heart."

The injustice involved in the execution of the segregation scheme becomes all the more glaring when the services rendered by the Indians in building up the trade and exploring the internal territory of the Colony are considered. Testimonies from impartial spectators are not wanting that "but for the Indians the British would not be there now." "It is the Indian trader", says an eminent authority on the subject, "who penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man could go, or in which no white man could earn a living, has, more than anyone else, developed the early beginning of trade and opened up the first slender means of communication." What justification can there be for the treatment to which the Indians are subjected to-day in a Colony which they were primarily instrumental in making habitable? The European settlers are given preferential treatment in every sphere and Indians are relegated more and more to political, social and economic subordination. As Mr. Polak observed: "To-day, the Indian settlers are political helots, enjoying no important civic rights and placed under numerous humiliating and invidious disabilities."

Apropos the Segregation scheme, Mr. Andrews, that sincere friend of Indians, says:

"The scheme which he (Prof. Simpson) proposes on sanitary grounds is simply to give the Europeans all the centre of the town in which the Indians had a share previously. He would bodily remove the Indians across a steep *Nullah* with a river running through it, away from Central Nairobi altogether. To give some slight analogy, suppose Indians originally possessed all Cheapside and Ludgate Circus and the Strand, and Europeans possessed all Charing Cross and Westminster and Bloomsbury. Then Indians are bodily removed to the 'Elephant and Castle' and Walworth, and the Europeans are given Cheapside, Ludgate Circus, and the Strand as well as Westminster and Charing Cross. To add to the Indians' difficulties you must imagine a very deep creek, or *Nullah*, between north and south of the Thames".

Indians cannot but feel amazed at the way in which British statesmen disregard their elementary rights as human beings, and cannot but realise the utter futility of the admission of Indians to "British citizenship." The reply given by the Under Secretary of State that the Kampala town-planning scheme had the full approval of the local Indian community will be taken for what it is worth in face of the serious protests made by the entire Indian Community in East Africa against the Segregation scheme. The duty of Lord Reading at this crisis is quite clear. Lord Milner admitted on a similar occasion that the Government of India cannot and will not disclaim responsibility for the welfare of the Indians who are settled in East Africa. It remains to be seen—and the Indians are watching with keen interest—whether the welfare of their compatriots in East Africa moves His Lordship to raise his voice against the action of the Colonial Secretary. We remind him of what his predecessor said on a previous occasion in the Imperial Legislative Council: "I do not admit that there is any justification in a Crown Colony or a Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects."

Notes of the Day.

The Late Sir J. D. Rees.

Death has removed from the arena of the House of Commons an old—and latterly an almost forlorn—figure in Sir J. D. Rees. Sir John, whose tragic death has been reported, was for a long time an untiring watch-dog of Anglo-Indian reactionaryism in the House of Commons, but of late years his personality was over-shadowed by the more virile Colonel Yate, and poor Sir John had come to be regarded by his former colleagues in die-hardism as quite a "Moderate". He was a staunch supporter of the Montagu Reforms, and as a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian affairs, he showed himself possessed of a more liberal outlook than he had usually been credited with. It is not so much, however, by his Parliamentary work, as by his oriental scholarship—and he was the author of an Indian history dealing with the Mahomedan Period—that Sir John will be remembered by those who may dive deep into the archives of the past. Sir John was in some measure pro-Mahomedan in his outlook, and one of his last Parliamentary fights was to challenge the British Government in regard to the alleged Turkish atrocities. To those who knew him, he was not altogether the political ogre that outsiders thought him, and in private life was known for his geniality and good fellowship.

The Opium Traffic.

The Society of Friends offered a right solution when, according to a Reuter's message from London, as a result of the discussion on the drug traffic and the recrudescence of opium growing, it stated that international action is indispensable for the removal of the peril of the world's drug traffic. If there is a sincere anxiety on the part of the "Civilised" nations to check this nefarious traffic they can do nothing more effective than control the production of opium leaving little scope for the drug to escape to the people for indulgence. That at present smuggling takes place on an extensive scale is proved by the fact that Hongkong with a population of 500,000 has received year after year enough opium to satisfy the medical needs of 150,000,000. Most of this is smuggled into China. The Straits Settlements and Hongkong derive a large part of their income from opium which is manufactured and exported by the British Government in India. It has been proved conclusively from the evidence of the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking that "the greatest hindrance to the suppression of opium in China is the production and sale of such large amounts of opium by the Indian Government." China, it is well-known, has been suffering most from the curse of the opium habit. When people get addicted to this habit they gradually become incapable of any action or exertion. From revelling in debauchery they descend to despair and then to death. But the English merchants, English politicians and English capitalists, who are primarily concerned with increasing the revenue of India for the maintenance of a military establishment greatly in excess of India's need, pay no attention to the injury which they are doing to the Chinese race. Revenue from opium sold outside India increased from £1,572,218 in 1914-15 to £3,160,005 in 1917-18. And this increase was derived from the degradation and steady demoralisation of the Chinese, and even the Indians in Mauritius, by means of the opium monopoly. The policy of the Indian Government of deriving a large revenue by spreading an insidious poison among the people of neighbouring countries is one of the darkest blots on the history of the British administration in India. We should like to know from the Director of Information what steps are being taken by the Indian Government tending to abolish the trade in opium or to check its production.

Forests in the Bombay Presidency.

The year under report (1920-21) was unfavourable for the Forest Department. Owing largely to lack of adequate transport facilities, much of the forest wealth of the Presidency remained untapped while fires were responsible for considerable damage. Non-cooperators are alleged by the Collector of Belgaum and the Commissioner, S. D. to have caused those fires, but as these high officials seem to be too proud to quote chapter and verse it will not be wrong to infer that they are speaking without their book in this as in ever so many other matters. The resolution of the Government emphasises, "that the introduction of up-to-date methods, however paying in the long run, requires both capital and time." The step-motherly attitude of the Government towards transferred departments, due largely to the soft fibre of the ministers, leaves us little hope that money will be found to increase our earnings from the Forest Department. The closure of the School of Forestry at Dharwar shows which way the wind is blowing. Forest utilisation needs to be pushed on with greater vigour. At present the only successful attempt in that direction is match manufacture by a private company. All experiments at utilising the by-products have so far failed though the tapping of *salai* trees for the manufacture of gum-oleo-resin is likely to prove a paying proposition. Wild animals, especially elephants, cause considerable damage to our forests and cultivation, and we hope that the report of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for their destruction will be promptly acted upon. During the year under report the rate of reward for killing wild elephants was doubled but we were not prepared for the admission that "Government have not been able to pay the sanctioned scale of rewards." This reads much like counting Indian lives cheap. In this connexion it would be interesting to learn what compensation the widow of Mr. Rego, a ranger in Kanara, who was killed by a wild elephant whilst returning home after extinguishing a forest fire, gets. The total revenue of the department fell from Rs. 71,06,000 in the previous year to Rs. 63,37,000, yielding a surplus of 22 per cent. as compared with 41 per cent. in 1919-20.

Sedition in Indian States.

The Government of Bombay have passed an order modifying the definition of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code so as to include the Ruler or the Government of any State in India in addition to His Majesty's Government and extended this provision to Agency areas in the Presidency. Usually it is the weak and the helpless that need protection; but the Bombay Government seem to suffer from a mental twist which sends them rushing to the help of the strong and arrogant. An Indian prince enjoys absolute autocracy in his State area. He can make or mar the fortune of the people committed to his charge and the only thing that could prevent him from running mad would be an educated public opinion. As a result of the unprogressive and antiquated character of the rule in these States no powerful Press has yet come into existence, and the fate of the people, as decided by the sweet will of the ruler, goes unnoticed by the outer world. The lives and liberties of the subjects are thus, at the mercy of the princes. The 'agitators', seeing that the atmosphere in the States is not conducive to the exposure of the actions of the princes, tried the Press in British India. The rulers of the States were unable to prosecute people living in British India for the offence of sedition against the ruler of an Indian State. The princes, some time back, made an attempt to get the schedule of 124A included in the Extradition Act. But the British Government, however favourable to the princes, cannot grant a request that goes against the canons of international law. So according to the law standing at present the Indian princes can claim no protection within the limits of British India. Then there exist the agency areas where they have recently succeeded in getting the section modified in their favour. The jurisdiction of the Agency areas is not exactly that of British India. His Majesty has control over them "by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means to determine the laws and procedure with or without modification which are in force elsewhere or otherwise." The chief consideration that holds good with the authorities having sway in the civil stations of the Agency areas is not to violate the principles of British rule. Thus the civil stations, quasi-British in their legal character, are to all intents and purposes regarded as British territory. All those that have made their homes in these areas have done so with full hope that their rights and liberties would not be endangered by the arbitrary acts of the despotic rulers. Now the position is changed. Any inhabitant can be hauled up before the agency court on a charge of sedition against a ruler. The notification of the Bombay Government, therefore, runs counter to the expressed will of the Indian Government to offer democratic powers to the people. The inevitable consequences of the notification will be to stifle all public activity in the agency areas and to render the princes more despotic than ever.

A Protest.

The Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha has taken strong exception to the action of the Bombay Government and has addressed a representation to Lord Reading, in the course of which it is stated:

> How some States in Kathiawar are governed, what justice there is in them, how harsh, unjust and oppressive is the personal rule, how irresponsible is the ruler who can squander away the State revenues just as he wishes without any regard to the needs of his people or the improvement of their lot, only those can realise who live under such rule or those who are in constant contact with it and know how unenviable is the lot of their friends and near relations living in these States. In States so governed the peoples' voice is effectively repressed with or without any laws specially made to repress. They dare not gather together, they dare not speak, much less criticise, they dare not speak out what they want, but on the other hand they must feign contentment and live the lives of hypocrisy, fawning, sycophancy and complete effacement of all moral virtues which make life worth living.

Proceeding, it describes the action of the Bombay Government as removing "the only voice, slight though it was, which cried out occasionally against the erratic, unjust, arbitrary and oppressive administration of the States and irresponsible actions of the rulers" who "feel impatient of even very legitimate, fair and moderate criticism."

A REAL CHINESE PUZZLE.

ON THE AFFAIRS OF CHINA ITSELF.

COMPLICATED POLITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 6.

LONDON.—General Wu-Pei-Fu's military successes and President Hsushichang's ejection from the Presidency have only tended to complicate the Chinese political puzzle.

Ex-President Lyuanching, who has been recalled by the Old Parliament which was abolished on the advent of Hsushichang's regime, but has now been reconvoked, has declined to reassume office because, apart from the justifiable doubt as the present legality of the Old Parliament, he has laid down extraordinary and impossible conditions including the abolition of Tuchuns, who are comparable with provincial Viceroys, and their troops and also the dissolution of the Southern Parliament conducted by Sun-Yat-Sen.

General Wu-Pei-Fu is attempting to compromise with the latter although it is stated that he is prepared to wipe him out if the agreement is impossible. In the meantime, Sun-Yat-Sen's troops are pushing north with an unexpected success owing to the opposing forces, whose pay is many months in arrear, not putting up a fight.

ONE STEP FORWARD IN AERONAUTICS.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH 'BRENNAN' HELICOPTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 6.

A far-reaching event in the history of aeronautics is the complete success which has attended the tests of British 'Brennan' helicopter, so named after its inventor Mr. Brennan. The work of constructing the machine was carried out at south Farnborough in secrecy similar to the making of tanks during the war. The machine will be invaluable for military purposes as it is able to hover stationary, and almost invisibly, in air, and it will also render unnecessary the big taking off the grounds. The Air Ministry is now unlikely to pursue the proposal to offer a prize of £ 50,000 sterling for a helicopter fulfilling the conditions which were published in January.

EX-GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

YOUTH THROWS PRUSSIC ACID AT HIS FACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 6.

Berlin.—A message from Cassel reports that a youth threw a toy balloon believed to contain prussic acid at the face of Cassel's Burgomaster, the wellknown Socialist, and former German Chancellor, Scheidemann, and then ran off. Scheidemann fired twice at the fugitive without result, and then became unconscious for some hours but it is stated he has not been injured.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

APPEAL TO ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has appealed to members to vote in favour of the acceptance of the employers' proposals in view of both the concessions which they contain and the Union's financial position.

ITALIAN STEAMER ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Massowah (East Africa).—The Italian steamer "Isabran" from Bombay has arrived on fire. The fire is under control and extinguishing operations are continuing. The cargo consists of cotton seed and linseed. Number two hold is probably seriously damaged.

STRIKE AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

U. S. SUPREME COURT'S RULING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 6.

Washington.—Mr. Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has held that Labour organisations are liable for damage to property and persons done to by their members during strikes.

FRANCO-BRITISH TRADE STATISTIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 6.

Paris.—Trade statistics show the reduction of imports in 1922, as compared with 1921, was most marked in British goods which fell off 53 million francs. On the other hand the Franch exports to Britain increased by 156 million francs.

Sir John Salmond has left Marseilles for India aboard "Macedonia."

SEQUEL TO PETTIGOE AFFAIR.

ACUTE PARTY DIFFERENCES IN LONDON.

APPREHENSION OF A NEW WAR OF RECONQUEST.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF "ERROR OF JUDGMENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Pettigoe affair has revived acute party differences in London. The Conservative organs applaud the operation as a salutary example to the rebels, but the Liberals are apprehensive lest it should develop a new war of reconquest in Ireland and counsel patience in view of the difficulties of the inexperienced statesmen dealing with the most complex situation. A South Irish version says that Pettigoe is in the Free State except a portion of one street and denies that the Free State troops had previously fired on the British troops. On the contrary it says that as the congregation were leaving the Mass on Sunday shells burst on the adjacent hills and immediately afterwards the British rushed into the town in armoured cars and ordered the Free State forces to evacuate the town which they did, but retreating the "troops" were fired on.

SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

7 REBELS KILLED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 6.

A Fresh communique, describing Sunday's operations, refers to the aggressiveness previously displayed by the "so-called Free State Troops" which resulted in three military casualties, and states that the Pettigo salient, which is now occupied, secures a high ground covering railway. Seven rebels are known to have been killed, though, unofficially, the number is believed to be larger, and sixteen were taken prisoners.

The engagement lasted five hours and mainly consisted of a running fight across hedges and ditches. Some half a dozen rounds of high explosive shell dislodged the snipers who scampered off.

It appears that the Boa Island troops, who secretly re-crossed to the mainland, appeared in the rear, and hastened the flight of the Republicans. On the other hand, the rebels handling machine-gun held on until Lewis Gun silenced them. The military released civilian hostages at Pettigo.

The Free State rebels fired on the boatloads of the men of Lincolnshire Regiment, while they were going to Boa Island, but without result. During the Republican occupation of Pettigo, women sympathisers looted drapers' shops and paraded the streets in stolen finery.

Refugees are returning to the town.

CASUALTIES INCLUDE 30 KILLED.

EXPORT OE FOODSTUFFS TO DONEGAL PROHIBITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The casualties in the battle of Pettigo include over thirty killed. The Commandant of the Ulster Special Constabulary has prohibited the export from Derby to Donegal of foodstuffs and other merchandise.

The Donegal merchants, who obtain most of their supplies from Derby, have appealed to the Provisional Government to charter a vessel to convey supplies from Dublin.

I. R. A. HEADQUARTERS' VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

I. R. A. headquarters Dublin in a version of the Pettigoe affair refers to the prisoners as "our troops" and asserts that the shelling was entirely unprovoked.

CLEARING OUT INVADERS PROCEEDS SATISFACTORILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June, 6.

The clearing out of the Sinn Fein invaders in the Pettigo-Belleck salient is proceeding satisfactorily. The British column which includes Lincoln and North Staffordshire regiments, completely controls the Pettigo area which embraces a mile of the Free State territory in order to prevent the Sinn Fein harrassing tactics.

ELECTORAL CONTESTS DEPRECATED.

JOINT APPEAL BY COLLINS & DE VALERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

After one hour's conference in Dublin, Mr. Collins and Mr. Valera have issued an appeal deprecating the electoral contests which are bound to engender bitterness and discord at a time when unity, which the Collins De Valera pact was intended to promote, is essential. They are evidently surprised and alarmed at the growing number of candidates nominated in opposition to their own nominees by the Farmers' Union, the Labour Party and other organisations. Over forty such candidates have now been selected, necessitating the contests in twenty, out of twenty-seven, constituencies.

GREEK GUILT.

NO RIGHT IN ANATOLIA.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S REPORT ON SYMRNA.

ALLEGED TURKISH ATROCITIES.

DR. WARD URGES PROMPT ENQUIRIES

"THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN GREEK ATROCITIES"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Doctor Mark Ward, for three years commander of the American Relief Hospital at Khasrut in Armenia, in the course of an interview with a Reuter's representative, urged the necessity of prompt action on the part of the Commission of Enquiry into the "Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor, before all traces were obliterated and witnesses removed." He urged the necessity of employing reliable, independent witnesses, and the inclusion in the Commission, of at least one woman physician in order to investigate the cases of mutilation and violation of Christian women and children.

"OBJECT OF ATROCITIES."

Dr. Ward considered that the object of the atrocities was to wipe out the minorities, and thereby to eliminate the question of guarantees. Religious feeling was not a factor. Many hojas shewed their disapproval Dr. Ward was of opinion that there might have been Greek atrocities committed against the Turks, but he believed that they were committed in proximity to the firing line and that they did not apply to women and children as in the case of the Turkish atrocities.

INTER-ALLIED COMMITTE'S SUPPRESSED REPORT.

The following is a copy of the report of the Inter-Allied Committee of Inquiry concerning the Greek Occupation of Smyrna and Adjacent Territories.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11, 1919.

Part I.—Establishment of Responsibility.

1. The inquiry has proved that since the Armistice the general situation of the Christians in the vilayet of Aidin has been satisfactory. Their safety has not been menaced.

If the order for the occupation of Smyrna was given by the Peace Conference in consequence of inexact information, the first responsibility of the events lies with the individuals or the Governments which established or transmitted, without verifying it, information of this kind; such as that which is mentioned in No. 1 of the points established. (The General representing Italy reiterates with regard to this matter the reservations inserted in the Report of the thirty-seventh meeting.)

2. The initial cause of the events must be sought for in religious hatred. The Greeks have done nothing to prevent manifestations of it. Their occupation, far from appearing like the execution of a civilising mission, immediately assumed the aspect of a conquest and a crusade.

3. The responsibility for the doings which took place at Smyrna on May 15 and 16, as well as in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, in the course of the first days which followed this landing, lies with the Greek Military High Command, as well as with certain officers who failed in their duty.

The Greek Government has recognised this responsibility by the decisions it has taken.

Part of the responsibility, however, rests with the Turkish authorities of Smyrna, who took no measures to prevent the escape and arming of the prisoners of the common law before the arrival of the Greeks.

4. In the person of the Civil High Authority which represents it at Smyrna, the Hellenic Government is responsible for the grave troubles which stained with blood the interior zone of the country during the advance of the Greek troops, because:

(a) The above-mentioned authority did not conform to the instructions of the Supreme Council given by telegram on May 7/20 from M. Venizelos. Without having asked the Representatives of the Entente for any authorisation it allowed the Military Commander to give on May 10/23 the order to send troops to Aidin, Magnesia and Kassaba, beyond the boundaries of the Sandjak of Smyrna.

(b) The same authority voluntarily left the population in ignorance of the extent of the occupation. It thus contributed to increase the over-excitement of the Musulman inhabitants and, in consequence, the disorders.

5. The responsibility of the High Greek Authorities is involved by the fact that they allowed the circulation of armed civilians in the country. For some of their military or police operations, they even tolerated the use of these armed civilians at the same time as that of regular troops.

UNJUSTIFIED OCCUPATION OF MEANDER VALLEY.

6. The precise cause of the troubles which took place in the Meander Valley was the occupation which was without justification.

The regrettable events which accompanied the march and the establishment of the Greeks troops are the consequence of the state of war in which the country has been since these troops advanced.

The hatred which has existed for centuries between Turks and Greeks has indisputably increased their frequency and savagery. In all justice, the Greeks alone cannot be made responsible for them. The same considerations apply to the events which took place in the regions of Pergama and the neighbourhood of Magnesia and Eudemichs.

7. On the contrary, the Greeks alone are responsible for the massacre of Menemen. This massacre was not prepared. But the Greek Command, knowing the over excited state of its troops in consequence of the affair of Pergama, ought to and could have taken measures to hold in hand the troops whom enervation, fatigue and fear caused to commit, without provocation, a veritable massacre of the defenceless Turkish civilians. The Greek officers present at Menemen completely failed in their duty.

8. Although the present situation is improved, peace has not yet been re-established in the vilayet of Aidin. Almost all commercial transactions with the interior of Anatolia have stopped.

This situation is indisputably the result of the occupation and of the state of war which continues between the Turkish irregular troops and the Greek troops, although the latter no longer extend their zone of occupation.

The leaders of the Turkish National Movement who are acting in concert with some old chiefs of brigand bands do not always possess adequate authority over the forces of these chiefs so as to prevent them from occasional incursions. A portion, therefore, of responsibility rests on these leaders as regards the actual condition of affairs in the country.

Behind their responsibility apparently lies that of the Turkish Government which up to the present exercises no authority over the leaders of the National Movement.

The Members of the Commission:—

(Sd.) BRISTOL, BUNOUST,
HARE, DALL 'OLIO.

CONCLUSIONS.

Part II.—Conclusions Presented by the Committee.

1. The situation created in Smyrna and in the vilayet of Aidin by the occupation is a false one, because:

(a) The occupation, which in principle aimed only at the maintenance of order, presents, in reality, all the forms of annexation. The Greek High Commissioner alone exercises efficacious authority. The Turkish authorities who have remained in office have no longer any power. They no longer receive orders from Constantinople, and in consequence of the almost entire disappearance of the Turkish police and *gendarmerie* they have no longer the means necessary for the execution of their decisions.

(b) The occupation imposes considerable military sacrifices on Greece out of proportion to the mission to be fulfilled if that mission is temporary and only aims at the maintenance of order.

(c) It is incompatible in its present form with the return of order and peace of which the populations, threatened by famine, have great need.

(2) The Committee considers:

(a) That if the military occupation of the country only aims at the maintenance of public safety and of order, this occupation should not be entrusted to Greek troops, but to Allied troops, under the authority of the Allied High Command in Asia Minor.

(b) That the occupation by the Greeks alone should only be maintained if the Peace Conference has resolved to declare the complete and final annexation of the country to Greece. (In this case liberty of action should be left to the Greek Command with regard to the Turkish Forces.)

(c) That the above considered annexation, pure and simple, would be contrary to the principle proclaiming respect for nationalities, because in the occupied region, excepting the town of Smyrna itself and Aivali, the predominance of the Turkish element over the Greek element is indisputable. It is the duty of the Committee of Inquiry to observe that the Turkish national sentiment, which has already manifested its resistance, will not accept this annexation. It will only yield force, that is to say, before a military expedition, which Greece alone could not lead with any chance of success.

"The number of Christians in Smyrna is considerable, but the Greek Christians are much less numerous than the Turks. Neither the non-Greek Christians nor the Jews have any desire for a Greek annexation of Smyrna.—Ed. "B. C."]

SUGGESTED MEASURES.

3. In these circumstances the Committee proposes the following measures:

(a) To have, as soon as possible, all or part of the Greek troops relieved by Allied troops much less numerous.

(b) If in order to preserve the Greek *amour propre* it is decided that part of the Greek troops should cooperate in the occupation, to station these troops in the centre of the region occupied, in order that they should avoid all direct contact with the Turkish national forces.

(c) As soon as the occupation by the Allies takes place, to demand from the Turkish Government the re-organisation of the *gendarmerie* under the direction and command of inter-Allied Officers. This *gendarmerie* should be put, as soon as possible, in a position to assure order throughout the whole region—and with this aim to replace the Allied detachments.

(d) At the same time as the re-organisation of the *gendarmerie*, the Turkish Government ought to restore civil administration.

4. The heads of the National Movement having declared repeatedly that their opposition was directed against the Greeks only, these measures ought to remove from them every motive for armed resistance and to return to the Central Government of Constantinople the authority which it no longer has. Nothing should any longer prevent the disbanding of irregular troops. In the contrary event, the Entente will, indeed, know how to esteem the protestations of loyalty made by the Turks, whether by the leaders of the National Movement or by the members of the Government.

The Members of the Commission:

Admiral Bristol, Delegate of the U.S.A.
(Sd.) BRISTOL.

General Bunoust, Delegate of France:
(Sd.) BUNOUST.

General Hare, Delegate of Great Britain:
(Sd.) HARE.

General Dall 'Olio, Delegate of Italy:
(Sd.) DALL-OLIO.

COUNTER-INTRIGUING.

IBN SAUD'S TREACHERY.

SECRET TREATY WITH FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Sensational reports of the Middle East intrigue come from Cairo. Up to now they have not been confirmed. They allege that the French have concluded a treaty with Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Nejd, providing for reciprocal military assistance in the event of attack from trans-Jordania or Mesopotamia. The Treaty further provides, according to report that Ibn Saud shall in every way oppose the British scheme for an Arab confederation. It is pointed out that colour is lent to this story by a report that thousand Wahabis, said to be under Ibn. Saud's influence, attacked the Shaalan tribe following the latter's agreeing to the British proposal to join trans-Jordania. But the Wahabis were heavily defeated. It is worthy of note in this connection that Britain pays Ibn Saud a subsidy of £60,000 yearly to abstain from attacking his neighbours.

SEARCH OF STEAMER IN TRALEE BAY.

SECRET STORE OF AMMUNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

A British sloop in Tralee Bay held up and searched a steamer from New York which was ostensible carrying maize and general cargo to Tralee. The search resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of ammunition in barrels, which were seized.

LATER.

The steamer held up near Tralee is America-owned of 5,000 ton "Seattle spirit."

[Tralee is a coast town in the County of Kerry, Ireland.]

"HUMANITARIANISM" OF WEST.

CHILDREN SHOT TO ARREST SPREAD OF GLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Paris.—It is reported from Helsingfors that the Soviet Red Gazette announces that the Bolshevik authorities, for humanitarian and sanitary reasons, in one famine district destroyed 117 children afflicted with glanders developed through their eating infected horse flesh. The children were shot.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

PORTUGUESE AVIATORS' SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Pernambuco.—The Portuguese aviators have arrived safely, thus having completed the flight across the Atlantic.

[Pernambuco is the capital of the maritime province of Brazil of the same name, on the Atlantic Coast.]

ARGENTINE STEAMER SINKS.

80 TOURISTS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Buenos Ayres.—The Argentine steamer "Villa Francia," conveying tourists up the Iguasu River exploded, sank and eighty were drowned.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

THE AWAKENING.

BY AN IRISHMAN.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE.")

Paradoxical as it may seem the apparently abnormal conditions obtaining at present both in Ireland and India are really only the normal aspects of a healthy and vigorous growth. No growth or progress is possible without a determined and organised struggle. It is only when the struggle becomes indeterminate and disorganised that confusion and chaos intervenes. The struggle both in the case of India and Ireland is identical, namely, an effort to get rid of an alien thraldom. No subject people or nationality in history has ever contentedly licked the hands of and remained satisfied with the condescending pats of a dominating race. When the subjection is complete there is an apparent stillness or calmness which is at all times deceptive. This stillness or calmness represents the necessary reaction after an unequal struggle, and does not at any time represent a complete satisfaction with the prevalent conditions. The duration of the stagnancy depends upon the severity of the subjection. After the requisite breathing space for recuperation on the part of the temporarily vanquished, the struggle again invariably commences, and almost as invariably resolves itself into a three-cornered fight. India and Ireland are typical examples.

In the case of India and Ireland this three-cornered fight is both normal and natural. It would indeed be both abnormal and unnatural if both countries remained for ever in an unhealthy and flaccid state of stagnant quiescence under a foreign power. Yet that exactly is the position taken up by one party. What does India want? What does Ireland want? Are they not ruled justly and efficiently? Why change the good old times when everyone was content? Both India and Ireland, tainted with Bolshevist ideas, are going to the dogs. Another party naturally and vehemently retorts that both India and Ireland demand a complete clearance, lock, stock and barrel of the hated foreigner from their shores, that they are ruled unjustly and expensively, that the good old times were synonymous with tyranny, starvation, and poverty for the people of the land, and that their ideas and ideals are not Bolshevist but patriotism and love of country. The third party demands self-government. They maintain that Home Rule is always better than a problematically just and efficient alien rule. They contend and rightly contend that it is not within the power of man to call a halt and say, "thus far and no farther", and then for ever remain stationary. There must be movement either forwards or backwards, either legitimate progression or indefensible deterioration. They emphatically deny the soft impeachment of Bolshevist ideas and gently insinuate that coercion and repression are attributes of the governing rather than of the governed. The violence of each extreme wing does more than simply negative the other, because it gives an impetus to the third or Moderate party to proceed steadily if slowly along the path of progress.

Absorption into British Empire.

It may be well here to give a brief outline of how both countries became absorbed in the British Empire. Nearly eight centuries ago, an English king, supported by a Papal Bull landed in Ireland to harmonise the warring elements. Long and bitter was the struggle, now on the point of success, now on the point of failure. At one time the pale—all the country possessed by the English—was represented by a few miles radius around Dublin. Then Cromwell and the plantations restored the fortunes of war, and at one time there remained for the Irish either "Hell or Connaught." Still the struggle went on until in the beginning of the 19th century the Act of Union was carried by the most flagrant, unblushing and unparalleled bribery. Roseberry in his "Life of Pitt" openly admits the bribery and naturally condemns the principle. He quotes as extenuating circumstances that bribery was the practice or the fashion at that time. The supremacy of Dublin Castle originated in illegal and unwarranted invasion, and was bolstered up and consolidated by the worst species of corruption. And yet the great war was fought ostensibly for the self-determination of small nationalities and for the conservation and perpetuation of righteousness and morality.

"O wad sam power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Little more than two centuries ago, Clive and Warren Hastings laid the foundations of the British rule in India. Here it was a case of an aggressive defence of mercantile rights more or less legally obtained. The struggle was an unequal one from the start, and the more hardy Western, even with numbers ridiculously small, always came out on top. Arcot and Plassey are typical examples. The aggressive defence policy led to a progressive absorption until in the middle of the 19th Century Queen Victoria was styled Empress of India.

In both countries the progress of education has wrought similar changes, so that the corresponding parties had practically the same idea, and the same ideals, at least up to 1916. In the beginning there were only two parties, the Government and the people. Dublin Castle was more or less a faithful replica of the bureaucratic Government in India; and the Nationalist party in Ireland had its counterpart in the National Congress of India. The nationalist party and the Congress were treated by the respective Governments in exactly the same manner. The leaders of both were either deported or imprisoned and were styled sedition mongers and traitors. Traitors to whom or to what? Traitors to an alien

(Continued on page 8.)

MYSORE ECONOMICS.

DEWAN'S OPTIMISM.

WEAVING INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 6.

The thirteenth session of the Mysore Economic Conference opened at Mysore today. the Dewan as President of the Conference, presiding over its deliberations, reviewed the work done by the various departments of the Conference, and gave a lengthy resume of the lines of activity of the Conference in the year to come. The following are the more important passages of the Dewan's address:—

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

You are aware that during the past year we have passed and are yet passing through very difficult times. An extraordinary slump in trade all the world over, the contraction of credit, the disorganised state of exchange, the disputes between capital and labour, and other causes have brought about a terrible reaction after a short boom on the close of the Great War. The prices of necessaries yet rule very high and the resources of Government are seriously affected by the increased cost of supplies and services. In this state of things, you would not, I know, expect His Highness' Government to spend as largely on economic work as they were able to do in the past. The need of restricting expenditure on the services to the lowest possible minimum has necessitated a reorganisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce on the basis of a smaller grant. This question is now under the consideration of Government, but though the grants will be reduced, I may assure you that the main lines of activity will be maintained. Similarly, the budget of the Economic Conference organisation will have to be revised. We cannot afford expenditure on all those items of propaganda and investigation which we were used to in the past. With a reduced establishment, we must be prepared to go slow. But this only means, that economic work will hereafter have to be attended to more and more by the people themselves and less and less by Government. This was indeed the ultimate idea of the promoters of this Conference. This means also that the responsibilities devolving on the members of this Conference for the improvement of the economic condition of the people will be greater than before. We need not be disheartened by the unfavourable symptoms in trade and industry; they cannot last for ever. On the other hand, for that very reason we should put forth special efforts in directions in which immediate results can be obtained. For example, there is a greater future for the weaving industry. The Director of Industries and Commerce is now engaged in investigating the possibilities of introducing power looms for weaving silks and cotton fabrics in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore where electric energy is available. I understand that the experiments are extremely promising and if private enterprise could be enlisted on an adequate scale, the total production of the State can be greatly increased.

Besides power looms in the cities there is great scope for the expansion of the weaving industry in the interior of the State. Certain improved appliances introduced by the Government Weaving Factory have attracted some attention and obtained the first prize in the All India Exhibition held at Patna recently. I mention the instance of the factory to show what scope there is for private enterprise and propaganda work by non-official gentlemen.

The other cottage and rural industries also require attention. According to the Industrial Census held in connection with the last decennial Census, the important rural industries prevalent in the State, besides hand-loom weaving, are sericulture, manufacture of bricks and tiles, carpentry and sawing tiber, manufacture of carts and agricultural implements, manufacture of metal ware, mat and basket making, rattan work, rope making, pottery, oil pressing and tannery and leather work.

Government are placing a small grant at the disposal of the Director for experimental work during the year on these industries, but this cannot go very far and for some time to come, the responsibility for the development of this branch of work must rest with the people themselves. The District Boards particularly, should in the coming year pay special attention to these matters.

FUTURE WORK AND PROGRAMME.

I will conclude this resume of our proceedings with a few general observations bearing on our present situation. An extensive survey of the economic field with general pioneering work has been our aim in the first decade of our existence. But this "extensive" development, with the equally extensive propaganda work which we have hitherto pursued, must now be followed by a plan of 'intensive' development, directed to the production of definite results in restricted fields which we must single out for our concentrated efforts. That was the principle which, as Chairman of the Industries and Commerce Committee, I urged in my speech at the eighth (1917) session of this Conference. This is, indeed, the natural course of development, which even a Development Board cannot transgress, and which our financial position dictates to us as the wisest and most practicable. In agriculture, industries and commerce alike, we must now limit the field of our operation, plan the whole campaign deliberately, and seek to obtain our objective in a definite period of time and by definite successive steps. But not only must we define the objectives, we must choose the lines of advance. In other words, we must be guided in our operations by certain definite principles and methods adapted to our economic position and resources, and to the problems we choose to take in hand.

Another direction in which we must move, and that without delay, is the fostering of home or cottage industries especially for the families of the cultivating classes in rural tracts. We must never forget the fundamental economic distinction between the two classes of cottage industries—viz., those which employ *surplus labour*, of man, woman or child, in the home of a peasant family in the idle season for example, and those which are regular crafts pursued as principal means of livelihood. The Department of Industries could no doubt improve this latter class of crafts, partly by the introduction of hand machines and improved tools where possible, and partly by arranging for sales and markets, but this work is of a limited scope and cannot succeed without the cooperative efforts of the people themselves, stimulated it may be, by the propaganda work of our Economic Conference. But much more than this is necessary for the other class of home industries, those based on surplus labour. These have to be carefully organized. And no greater source of prosperity or greater access of staying power could be brought to our villagers in the interior, who form the backbone of the population, than if the Development Board were in the course say, of the next five years, to establish, in select localities, suitable home industries engaging the surplus labour in each family for the production of some of the necessaries of life, primarily for domestic consumption and only secondarily, if at all, for sale. Articles of food, clothing and personal cleanliness, accessories of household utensils, furniture and but building on an improved standard of living, and as far as possible, simple tools and simple repairs, are among the necessaries of life with which each rural household should supply itself by means of its own surplus labour, a reserve which indeed is neither scanty nor intractable for the rural population in India;—and the Board as well as the Department of Industries should be able to carry such a scheme through in certain select areas with the help of voluntary agencies, especially those in the nature of cooperative and social service organisations. We must of course avoid the mistakes of the past in regard to our activities for the development of home industries in certain selected centres, e.g., Bangalore and Mysore, which created so much controversy at the eighth annual session of this Cosference.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Turning to Agriculture, the intensive method is now a special feature of the development work done by our Agricultural Department and whatever success our model and experimental farms have recently attained in India after a long and arduous struggle, have been attained by keeping steadily in view some particular improvement—an improved seed here, or a new manure there. All that remains to be noted under this head is that the propaganda work among the rural classes for standardising or fixing the results achieved in the Department, should also be intensively pursued, instead of being dissipated over too wide a field or in the production and dissemination of bulletins on sundry topics.

I will now turn to development work in relation to commerce. The governing fact in this field is that the profits of the middle man arising from transport or the carrying trade are often greater than those of the producer or manufacturer, and may sometimes amount to 50 per cent or more of the entire profits accruing from the trade in any particular crop or commodity. Accordingly the total volume of profits accruing from India's commerce with the world in the raw materials that form her staple produce is not of less value than the wealth that might be created by the establishment of scores of new industries or manufactures in the country. The tapping of this perennial and inexhaustible source is the real meaning and measure of commercial development. The business instinct which can successfully accomplish this task must be acquired by early familiarity with the operations of the market. That is the school for graduation in Commerce. It is only by choosing men of the requisite temperament, calmness, the eye for a deal, or for the capabilities of a commercial situation, the rapid calculation of risks, the blend of courage and caution, which characterise the successful man of business,—it is only by choosing and training men of this type and not the accountant or statistician, the student of business methods or commercial law, of revenue or banking systems, that we can succeed in tursing out a race of commercial agents and correspondents competent to open up new channels of trade or commerce between two peoples or countries. And the only training which counts in the case is that which results from cumulative experience, especially the training which one imbibes in the plastic years of youth, from the atmosphere of the markets and exchanges themselves.

TILAK UNIVERSITY OF POONA.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

"FREEDOM OF SPIRIT—ULTIMATE AIM OF EDUCATION."

The first Convocation of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth (University), Poona, was held on Sunday last. The Convocation Address was delivered by the Chancellor, His Holiness the Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Karveer Peeth (Dr. Kurtkoti). The following are extracts from the address:—

Every patriotic Indian will heartily rejoice in to-day's celebrations as they signalise the onward march of the youth of Maharashtra in their career for the well-being of their Motherland. This is not the first time when the ponderous gates of the temple of the Goddess of Learning both Indian and European have been opened for the aspiring young men. It is over 50 years since the Indian Universities were founded and they have been doing, in their own way, the work of imparting education. We ought to be grateful to them for the new light they have brought to us. That light has shed its glory far and wide. It has ransacked the deepest mysticism of Indian life. It has often shown its rainbow colours through the triumphs of its brilliant alumni.

It has removed the sinking gloom that marked the Indian and has given him a mighty vision of the whole world. English education has bound India with the fate and culture of the whole world. But at the same time the world has advanced so much that while the Continental youth is in the hay-day of life and learning the Indian is merely in his infancy. He has his rich legacy but he has altogether become an orphan. His guardians are sane and learned, no doubt, but they would rather like to watch their own interests and leave the orphan to take care of himself.

English education is rightly training our intellect in all its manifold aspects. It has infused a new spirit in the search for the Laws of Nature and has endowed the scholar with accurate unfailing methods. Science has made rapid strides. New interest has been created in History and soon or late we may hope to witness the living past. New ideals have dawned upon the wild literary mind and the Philosopher is busy in sinking deep in the ocean of mysticism and in finding out what games might be there. With better equipments and more facilities there is very little to be desired in this matter even in the existing Indian Universities. Where then does lie the significance of this New University—in its management, in its mode of Instruction or it field of education. In all, the three would be the pertinent reply.

POPULAR CONTROL IN EDUCATION.

In the Government of a country, the popular control of education contributes more for the welfare of the Nation above everything else. But the chief benefit that results from such popular education is the right direction of its instruction. And the complaint of every sincere worker in the cause of the National welfare is that with all its richness our education is taking altogether a harmful direction. Our intellect is trained in all its manifold aspects. But we have no moral insight. We have regained our intellectual emancipation at the cost—one may say—of our moral degeneration. And all sane persons would value morality above every other thing. It is loyal submission to the dictates of moral life that has produced the greatest benefactors of the human race. And the teaching and practising of moral rules is the peculiarity of Indians from times immemorial.

What the Indian Universities lack at present and what the Indian Nation cries loudly for—is moral discipline. The modern man of letters knows what life is. But he is not alive to its responsibilities nor if he is aware of them is he capable of meeting them. Intellectualism is the key-note of the learning of these days. But it is merely the basis of all cultural education.

We must understand life in all its varied lights, but over and above it we must strengthen ourself to live it out in a dignified manner. To enable men to live the life of culture and ennobling ideals is the key-note of National Education and National regeneration. The Indian Nation wants such men of sturdy character. This character may be rebected in a variety of ways. It may have to be tested in the political vortex or in the labours of a scientist or a man of letters or even in the life of a Physician. But whatever the field or dress may be, the uniformity, the sturdiness of character, would be there in the clearest possible manner. This is the mission of this University, sacred to the memory of the one whose very life exemplifies in the best possible manner—the ideals which every young man should aspire to realise. National reorganisation through National Education was the one thing very dear to Lok Tilak's heart and no form of commemoration would excel that of founding a University sacred to his memory. His was the ambition to spread a net-work of National Schools and Colleges throughout the Maharashtra. Unfortunately his wish is to be fulfilled after his departure. But even then Maharashtra would liberally respond to the appeal of the founders of the University and double their zeal in perfecting this University, which may be the first mile-stone in the Nation's advance towards Freedom and Glory.

A mighty responsibility then falls upon the workers and founders of this University. The University cannot merely be an Examining Board. It cannot lay down merely an intellectual ideal. It must produce men of character and action—men that would release their Motherland from the thraldom of ignorance and impotence. Its teachers have the double responsibility of imparting and exemplifying the high ideals of a dedicated life.

THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

And the young men whom the University stamps as its own would strive their best to enhance its reputation and to fulfill its aspirations. They are all aware of the state of things around them and possibly on some the vision of their mission in life must have clearly dawned. Their teachers must have given them noble ideals, the spirit of sacrifice for the well-being of their country must have taken deep root in their pure hearts and the only thing that I would exhort them to do is that they should be firm in steadfastly reaching their aspirations The Laws of Paradise are infinitely superior to the laws of this undone world. Abide by these Laws in spite of all earthly troubles. The ultimate aim of education is the Freedom of Spirit. Keep that in view. Oppress none. Try to remove all oppression. Stand firm by the side of misery. Let your judgment be free and your action firm. You are just trying to enter life—whatever the frisks of Fate be, enter it and live it courageously for the welfare of your brethren and the glory of your dear Motherland.

1ST PATAN PARGANA CONFERENCE.

EXHORTATION TO CARRY ON CONGRESS WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPUR, June 6.

The first Patan Pargana Conference was held at Patan in Jubbulpore District, C. P. on the first and 2nd instant under the Presidentship of Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedy the audience numbered about 1,500 strong, including a hundred ladies.

After the speech of Shriyut Lakshmi Prasad, Chairman, Reception Committee, Pandit Makhanlalji was voted to the chair duly elected. He delivered his speech dwelling mainly on the constructive programme laid down at Bardoli, and exhorted the people to shake off lethargy and carry on the work of the Congress completion.

RESOLUTIONS.

Several resolutions were passed, including one requesting the All-India Congress Committee, which is to meet at Lucknow on the 7th instant; to give permission to and facilitate the starting of Individual and Mass Civil Disobedience.

STEVEDORE COOLIES' STRIKE.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE OF WAGES

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The Stevedore coolies, who went on strike on Thursday afternoon owing to the conviction of two coolies on the charge of assault, are still out to-day. Besides protesting against the Magistrate's order they demand an increase in their wages. It is likely the strike will last some days.

SEQUEL TO STRIKE.

60 STEAMERS LIE IDLE IN DOCKS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

As a result of the Calcutta stevedore coolies' strike, sixty steamers are lying idle at various jetties and in the streams at Kidderpore Docks. Train loads of goods are daily arriving and sheds are being filled to their utmost capacity. The departure of vessels have been delayed. The British India Steam Navigation Company succeeded in getting the S.S. "Arankola" with mails on Saturday and the S.S. "Junus" with passengers on Sunday out to sea, by utilising their crew to do loading.

The position is extremely serious. A conference of the Agents and owners of the various lines was held last evening. A meeting of stevedores will be held tomorrow, and subsequently they will meet the strikers.

ARTILLERYMAN ON TRIAL.

CHARGE WITH ATTEMPTIN MURDER

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Trial beigns to-morrow in Allahabad High Court, Criminal Sessions, of driver Ward of Royal Fied Artillery, Nasirabad, Rajputana, on a charge of alleged attempted murder of one Hussein Bux, whom the accused is said to have attempted to kill by cutting his throat with a knife. Mr. E. A. Howard, Barrister-at-law will defend the accused.

PERSONNEL OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The committee to prepare proposals for legislation on the subject of workmen's compensation which meets on the 20th June will be composed of Messrs. C. A. Innes, (Chairman) A. C. Chatterjee Secretary of Industries, K. C. Roy Chaudhuri M.L.C., Colonel Cadney, N. M. Joshi, Darcy Lindsay, Sir Alexander Murray, K. C. Neogi, N. B. Sakhawatwalla, J. P. and N. S. T. M. Wright, Mr. A. G. Clow will act as Secretary of the Committee.

ARRESTS OF HOOLIGANS IN CALCUTTA

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTA, June 6.

Owing to increased hooliganism in Calcutta, special measure has been taken by C.I.D. and fifty-eight arrests has been made in last two days.

NINTH ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

BEHAR KHILAFAT COMMITTEE CONDEMNS PARIS PROPOSALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 5.

The Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee met at Gaya on Sunday June 4. Members had assembled in large numbers from all parts of Behar. Syed Hasan Iman of Gaya presided. The meeting passed resolutions reiterating the resolution re-Paris Conference proposals and affirming that there can be no peace in India till the Khilafat question was satisfactorily settled on the lines foreshadowed by the Central Khilafat Committee.

The second resolution congratulated the Afghan Mission on their success, while the third viewed with grave concern the recent jail policy of the Local Government and recorded congratulations to the Khilafat prisoners on their bravely undergoing all the sufferings for the sake of the cause. The fourth resolution regretted that Khaddar has not yet become the principal article of clothing among Musulmans and recommended to the mofussil committees to provide facilities for making Khaddar available to the Muslim public.

The meeting then gave a charter for the formation of a Patna District Khilafat Committee and appointed Moulvi Yasin as the Organizing Secretary.

The last resolutions formed a Reception Committee of the Ninth All-India Khilafat Conference and called upon Behar to spare no pains in making the Conference a success. The meeting thus terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

At ten the Reception Committee met under the presidentship of Shah Mustafa Sahib. The election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman was postponed. Moulvi Khurshad Hosnain was elected General Secretary. Mustafa Sahib was elected Joint Secretary and the district secretaries were elected as Assistant Secretaries. The minimum fee for the Reception Committee membership is Rs. 15. Musalmans are requested to join in large nurbers. District secretaries are requested to send all collection and donations direct to the Behar Bank, Bankipore, by M. O. Specifying the names of the donars The meeting broke up at twelve amidst great enthusiasm.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

MORE SENTENCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 5.

Judgment in the case against the twenty Satyagrahi-Volunteers arrested on the 28th ultimo at Mulshi, was delivered on Thursday last at Paul. Seventeen of them were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, the remaining three getting one month's simple. A majority of these volunteers comming from distant places, viz Indore, Bhusaval, etc., belong to the Brahmin class and are generally of age varying between 18 and 25. All of them have been sent to Yervada jail.

The trial of another batch of eighteen Satyagrahis arrested on the 20th ultimo has been postponed till the 14th instant.

Election of delegates from Poona to the Mulshi Satyagraha Conference to be held in Bombay on the 11th instant will shortly take place.

STARVING RUSSIAN INTELLECTUAL.

PROF. VINOGRADOFF'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS FROM INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SANTINIKETAN, June 6.

Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore has received a most urgent appeal from Prof. Vinogradoff of Oxford University on behalf of the intellectuals of Russia who are threatened with destruction from starvation. It says the whole higher life of Russia is in danger and the spiritual loss to humanity will be terrible to contemplate if this starvation of intellectuals continues but it may be still possible to avert this ultimate disaster, Dr. Rabindra Nath has been asked to form a committee in India to collect subscriptions on behalf of the starving Russian intellectuals. This will be done as soon as possible. Meanwhile donations may be sent to Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Santiniketan, Bengal. He will personally acknowledge them and forward them to Prof. Vinogradoff at Oxford.

SADHU MAHAMANDAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

HARDWAR, June 6.

The Sadhu Mahamandal held its conference on the 5th June under the presidentship of Shree Shankaracharya of Sharada Peetha. Leading *shadhus* of all shades of opinion attended. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Constitution, rules and regulations were adopted and Office-bearers elected with Shree the Shankaracharya as president. Swami Shardhawand contributed on the spot Rs. 500 and Swami Vishwanand promised Rs. 1,000 on behalf of Behar.

The Conference meets again this evening.

The second anniversary of the Rastriya Hindi Mandir, Jubbulpore, was held in Gopal Niwas under the auspices of Shree Swami Dayanandji of Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, on 3rd and 4th instant.

RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

FORWARD STEP NEEDED.

GENERAL BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

JOINT MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 6.

The joint meeting of the Working Committees of Central Khilafat, Jamait-ul-Ulema and Congress last evening, lasted for more than three hours. The proceedings were informal. It is understood that no decision was arrived at on any important questions.

RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Extraordinary secrecy is being maintained regarding the proceedings of the Working Committee's meetings. From various enquiries about last night's joint meeting of the Working Committees of Central Khilafat, Jamait-ul-Ulema and Congress Committees, it is understood that one of the important questions discussed was with regard to the right of self-defence. The general opinion of members of the three Committees seems to be unanimous that the present situation demands some more forward step should be taken to protect individual rights.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Congress has been asked to suggest methods that should be adopted for the purpose. Another important question considered, it is stated, was the general boycott of all British goods, in addition to the present boycott of cloth. It would appear that opinion was not unanimous on this point, but majority of those present were in favour of boycott of all British goods, even if they had to go to Japan, Germany or the United States for these articles of necessity.

The question of entry into Councils, it is stated, was not at all discussed at the joint meeting and in this connection, it is remarked that conspicuous absence of members from the Maharashtra is due to the fear that they would be in an insignificant minority on this question.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 6.

The Working Committee of the Congress is in session since this morning. The meeting is being held in a bungalow at Dally Bagh, where Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are staying as guests. All the leading Congressmen have arrived. From Bengal so far only Mr. Hardyal Nag has come. Mr. Sen Gupta and others are expected to-day. Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Despande and Jamnalal Bajaj have also come. A majority of members of the All-India Congress Committee from the Maharashtra are not expected. As for the Khilafat Committee, the notable absentee is Mr. Mian Mahomed Chotani. Pandit Malavya is expected to arrive to-day.

CONSIDERATION OF GENERAL SITUATION.

The Working Committee of the Congress sat for four hours this morning. The proceedings were private. It is understood the morning was devoted to the consideration of general situation in the country and to the suggestion of means to retaliate the present policy of Government. The Committee will meet again in the afternoon, when it is stated, resolutions on civil disobedience will be drafted.

U. S. ARMIES IN COBLENTZ.

ONLY TWO BATTALIONS TO REMAIN AFTER JULY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 5.

Washington.—The Secretary of War has ordered two battalions to remain in Coblentz after July 1st, the date originally fixed for the complete withdrawal of the American troops.

E. A. CUSTOMS DUTY BILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 6.

Nairobi.—The following order of the Secretary of State, re. the Customs Duty Bill was recommitted to the Legislative Council to-day when by a majority of two the Secretary of State's suggestion of thirty per cent. *ad valorem* duty on both flour and wheat was accepted. The Governor, Sir Edward Northey, agreed to send a despatch to the Colonial Office pointing out that the opinion of the whole Council was in favour of a hundred per cent. duty.

MISSION OF HELP IN INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 6.

A Mission of Help in India is leaving England at the end of summer. It will include the Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Manchester and Rev. B. Bourgbee, Vicar of St. Jude's, in Hampstead Garden suburb.

MAULANA SHARAR RELEASED.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 5.

Maulana Sharar was released from Trichy Jail, yesterday noon, and arrived here, to-day. His health says "Swaraj" has been going on from bad to worse. Ever since his incarceration on Friday last, he became unconscious and the jail surgeon who attended on him, realising the gravity of the case, wired to Government recommending his immediate release.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June, 6.

New York.—The pound sterling soared to 4,50¼ dollars, the highest since 1919. The rise is attributed to England's increased foreign trade, especially to the United States.

ACCURSED INDUSTRIALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In replying to the comments made by some of your correspondents on the subject of my previous letters, I shall not follow Mr. Bapat's fashion of open letters, addressing you as I do, and through you, Sir, your many readers. For one thing, I hold no position of the type that he does; and I am too humble to aspire to the leadership of men, guided or misguided, who have, in this case, set themselves against a public utility company, and against some of the existing order of things, for ends best known to themselves. I shall not, however, deal to-day with the many statements that Mr. Bapat himself has made, or with anything in the nature of argument that he has advanced. For, I propose first to deal with the observations of some of your correspondents who have sided with him, or who are his lieutenants, in that they describe to be a "national struggle" to avert "a national calamity". The nation, Sir, will, I trust, be able to take care of the far larger issues that it has to face at the moment and not rest its future on the outcome of the agitation of some of the Poona Leaders,—for I must call them leaders,—who have championed the alleged grievances of the inhabitants of one of the hundreds of valleys of the Maharashtra, a fraction of the area and of the population of this great country. For, as I said in a previous letter, it might be conceded that the salvation of India does not depend on the issue in the Mulshi "struggle."

Those who have laid before you the case for the Mavlas have started with the assumption that the Mavlas' cause is just and that they have a righteous grievance. Any inquiry into the merits of the cause reveals however only a tissue of confused thought on a sub-stratum of sentiment, not indigenous, but imported from Poona, and studiously fed for some considerable time past. They have all taken it for granted that the cause is just, and one needing no enquiry. It is enough that one of the parties is a set of capitalists, for, that hideous being is always an oppressor. Sure enough, the Mavlas will, therefore, be "ruined." This assumed justice of the cause has been the fundamental issue on which the whole agitation has been built up. The Mavlas, it is said, are the descendants of the heroic race of wriorars that fought for the greatest of Mahratha rulers, one of the greatest men that India has produced. Their lands are therefore sacred to them; and they mean to keep them sacred from generation to generation, as sacread as the land on which monuments like the Taj or Sivaji's fortresses, or some of our famous temples stand. What is money compensation to them, when such sacred lands are sought to be expropriated for the sake of filling the coffers of the "mammon worshippers" of Bombay, who are introducing, wholesale, "this accursed industrialism of the West"? Why should "thousands of our villages" which from "the backbone of the country be destroyed" under the name of industral development, which but only helps to fill the coffers of a small number of "capitalists and their friends"? Why should this sacred valley be turned into a filthy slum like that at Parel, even though the slum may only consist of one huge, high, long wall, retaining a flood of waters, the greater part of which would otherwise run to waste, with not even a street of buildings close by, and the power station only far and deep down in the plain below? Is our poor country going to gain anything by an industrialism that is but an aping of a civilisation that is disfiguring the nations of the western world, be they ever so powerful, be they our political and economic rulers? Why not remain where we are, if we cannot altogether go back to the good old days when there were no railways (lands for which were acquired compulsorily by a heartless foreign government), days when the village was a self-sufficient unit,—even though such a state of things might have only too easily placed us under the yoke of foreign dominion? Has "the non-existence of big Hydro-Electric Schemes and vast industrial centres" been responsible for the only one meal a day that millions of our countrymen have? And why should anyone have the luxury of two meals a day by helping to create more wealth for the country at the sacrifice of his sacred lands, —even though, in this case, they may be mortgaged to the Poona Sowcar? Economists may tell us that 80 per cent. of our population lives on the land, and that a diversity of occupations is therefore one of the greatest insurances against famines, and the only means of relieving the pressure on the soil. Let the millions of the land do nothing but till the soil and reap the corn, and all will be peace and contentment. For, there will then be no industrial cities and no slums; there will then be no traders, and that monster, the "so-called businessman." and "mammon worshipper;" there will then be nothing but small and comfortable cottage industries, the destruction of which was responsible for the drain of Indian wealth to a foreign country. We need not then have an army to protect us from foreign aggression, even though we may be living in a world in which, as Mr. Bapat says, "struggle is the eternal rule of existence, and in human society struggle is ever going on between individuals and groups." If we *had* to have an army, why, we could easily obtain the modern and effective equipment necessary for it, which our cottage industries could not produce, by the barter of the products of these our industries with foreign countries, for we know that those countries would eagerly welcome these products in quantities and qualities sufficient for them to supply us in exchange with the weapons that our army would need. Besides, is not this accursed and armed industrialism one of the evils of Western civilization? The whole world will completely disarm very soon; and there will therefore be no danger of foreign aggression, while we lived happily and in contentment each on our own individual little field. And the struggle that Mr. Bapat calls "the eternal rule of existence" will have ended. Again, our railways are a curse. And though we were silly enough to have paid for them, we really need not keep them up any longer; for, they would mean the importation of foreign stores and renewal material, which we should not be making, and which we would have to pay for in our corn, or in the products of our small cottage industries. Back, therefore, to the "good old days" when "India was really a land of gold"; when there were no Hydro-Electric Schemes; and "when still our country held a very high position in the scale of nations, both material and moral." Scrap all these vestiges we have acquired of foreign evils, and we shall live happily for ever and ever afterwards.

That is the sum and substance of Mr. Kanitkar's third paragraph in his letter "exposing" the other side, published in your issue of the 25th May. Your sane readers will not perhaps care to be drawn into a general, long and prolonged discussion on the subject of the principles of national economics,—which is a far cry from the "injustice" proposed to be meted out to the Mavlas of Mulshi by a Bombay company, described by Mr. P. G. Joshi as one in which there is "a great percentage of foreign capital", which is the reason why "the Bureaucracy is helping in this hideous exploitation of the Mavlas." But let me answer Mr. Kanitkar as briefly as I can, for there are nowadays in the country a number of men of his mentality who talk in this fashion, and perhaps believe what they talk, or what they hear some other people say. My contention was, and still is, that this Hydro-Electric enterprise means the betterment of the very slums of Bombay which Mr. Kanitkar rightly characterises as filthy, and therefore as a public danger to be avoided. It means the further development of the industries of Bombay which give employment and two meals a day to hundreds of thousands of labourers from the Konkan, who have come here from far away without the Tatas having dispossessed them of one acre of their land. Of raw material we have in abundance. But in a competitive world which produces articles quicker and in larger volume by power and machinery, raw material and human labour by themselves are not enough. The capitalist who can command them both, in a far larger degree than the cottage industrialist, will always remain, as long as money remains the measure of value and the medium of exchange,—unless, of course, the utility of money is not recognised, and Swaraj and Satyagraha funds renounced. He has his own place in the national economy of the country, and the profits that he makes, he does not lock up in his safe at home, but always invests in extending his enterprises or in developing new ones,—so that the added wealth of the country produces the means of creating further wealth. The liquor shops of Bombay are a problem not within his control, its slums not altogether of his making or of his solution. The geographical position and features of Bombay are indeed unfortunate. And these are not of his making, or of the Government's. Bombay unhappily is an island, tapering into a narrow strip of land at one end, and without the easy all-round access of radial expansion on either side of a river bank, that Calcutta, London, Paris and dozens of other great cities possess. It can only expand Northwards, if the present congestion is to be removed; and a gigantic scheme of development has been undertaken by Government in Salsette towards that end.

But let your reader pause here for a moment and consider wherein lies the utility of such a vast development scheme, even when completed, did it not possess the necessary adjunct of quicker means of locomotion to carry people from Bombay northwards ten to twentyfive miles away in what are now the subsurbs? Bombay is a large port,—in fact, the only port on the Western coast from which access to the great Deccan plateau can be had by the two lowest passes across the formidable barrier of the Western Ghats, namely, the Bhor and the Thal Ghats. As a port, all its activities must converge in the area of the present city proper, and of the Fort in particular. The removal of congestion means that the people must *live* more and more in Salsette. But they must come to and get back from their work at the converging point. I ask your readers again: What will be the utility of the Development Scheme undertaken with crores of public monies, if the two existing main railway lines are unable to cope with the traffic of the hundreds of thousands who, it is proposed, should gradually move on to the developed area? And I ask: How will the Railway Companies be themselves able to give that expeditions and frequent service that the traffic will demand, without electrification? Suburban railways must needs always to be electrified if adequate service is to be maintained. It has been so in every great city. And I should think that even the Government of Bombay are very anxious that the Tata Power Scheme should be completed in time for the Railways to give that service. (If I am wrong in this I shall be glad if the Director of Information will correct me.) To-day 42 Bombay Mills have discarded the use of coal. With the advent of power from the Andhra Valley Scheme, as many more will do the same. And when the third of the Hydro-Electric Schemes comes into operation, there will be power available for the Railways too; for the other industries of Bombay; and for the general needs of the locomotion, lighting and power of a city containing a population of 14 lakhs of people. A smokeless Bombay, and a slumless Bombay means much to the health of its inhabitants, means much in reducing the appalling ratio of preventible disease and mortality, more than it does to the small return that the shareholders of the Power Companies may get for the monies they have put in these great enterprises. I want your readers to think carefully and dispassionately of the real meaning of this great conception of a great Indian, who also loved his country, as we love it. Here were millions and millions of gallons of water running to waste. And it was his genius that saw the possibility of harnessing them in the service of his city, and of the great industries of his city, which needed for expansion adequate power, our coal-fields being situated right at the other end of India. And this independence of coal alone means the release of, I don't know, how many thousands of railway waggons, which in such a time of acute waggon shortage means much for the tranport of the other needs of the community,—unless, of course, New India considers even internal trade an aspect of that "accursed industrialism of the West". Let your readers who are still sceptical as to the public utility of the Scheme ponder over these things for a moment. There is a such thing as the greater good of the greater number, with the least *possible* harm to the interests of the far smaller number who are called upon, in this case, not to sacrifice their lands on the altar of Mammon, but who, paid more than adequate compensation, or given similar lands in exchange, are called upon to help, as they are only peculiarly situated and fitted to do, in the betterment of the conditions under which 14 Lakhs of their fellow-human beings are living to-day, in the betterment of their conditions of health and general well-being. Let us take the sloms of Bombay as an unfortunate but existing fact. Let us for the moment not discuss its causes. The evil demands a cure. And I cannot believe that the heart of Poona does not beat with sympathy for those who are the victims of these slums, and those whom it could help and hold back from preventible disease and death. Is it too much to ask one of the many valleys of Maharashtra to extend this service to Bombay, also a child of the same mother, whom we all call *our* country?

The man who begins and ends his patriotism with Mulshi and for Mulshi, with Poona and for Poona, or with Maharashtra and for Maharashtra, takes indeed a very narrow view of patriotism, the patriotism that the country as a whole and its interests call for. But to Mr. Bapat and his followers Bombay would appear to be a step-brother, if not somebody else's child. May God save us from such patriotic brothers! In one of his edicts he has claimed Divine Dispensation. He proclaims that he has received a Divine Mandate to lead the Mavlas on to victory, and save them from their accursed oppressors; that God has made him His instrument in this great struggle, on which the fortunes of Maharashtra and the country depend. I shall not use in this connection, Sir, the language that he has used in annotating the statements made by the Director of Information. Your sane readers will be able to judge for themselves what this claim amounts to, this self-assumption almost to Divinity. It is the last resort of those who have no more rational arguments left, who in a self-construed and self-imposed task are fighting for a lost cause and a cause which lacks a moral basis. Nothing is easier than for one to say that God Almighty has charged him with a mandate to do what he is doing. No tangible proofs are then needed, or can be called for. The Tatas, Sir, might also claim a like Divine Dispensation, and tell your readers, if not the world, that *they, on their part*, had received a Divine Mandate to flood the Mulshi Valley in the interest of God's other children in Bombay! But if I am to discuss this matter rationally—and I am too human to discuss the ways of God and His appointed missions,—let me resume the argument that I am addressing to men and women of reason, and not to the semi-divine.

I have described the utility of the Scheme to the public of Bombay. Mr. Kanitkar asserts that very few people know and understand what the Hydro-Electric Companies referred to by me have done or are doing. Let me inform him that the Tata Hydro-Electric Scheme was the first of its kind in India, in various respects standing unique and by itself among the Hydro-Electric achievements of the world. The great Niagara Scheme, like its smaller prototype the Shivasamudram Scheme in Mysore, only takes advantage of water that is actually falling from a height. It was the late Mr. Jamshedji Tata who worked out the idea of *storing* water in a huge reservoir at a great height, and creating an artificial fall, use the energy in developing power that could be transmitted over long distances. The establishment of the Tata Schemes as feasible propositions, led the Government of India to institute an inquiry into the possibilities of developing Hydro-Electric Power in the other parts of the country. Millions and millions of gallons of water tumble down from the Himalayan heights and from the Western Ghats, and run to waste. No doubt, the Himalayan Schemes will materialise as time goes on; but at the moment is there any reason why Bombay and Poona should not also make use of a natural advantage that their side of the country is blessedwith? Or, is it suggested that the Cotton Industry, one of the consumers of the Hydro-Electric power, might as well be located at the foot of the Himalayas, and not in Bombay? I half expect some one of your correspondents to tell me that, for what he cares, and for what Maharashtra cares, that industry could go to the blazes. At any rate, that industry could go to the Himalayas. The cotton growers of Khandesh and Berar might, if they cared to, send their surplus cotton up there by rail. Or, as the millowner wants the cotton, let him fetch it, and spinning and weaving it at the foot of the Himalayas, he could as well send his manufactures to the consumer across all the long distances. For, though we may not now like them, we have got to put up with our railways, and we might as well make some use of them. But I shall not anticipate any further such answers, lest I bore your readers, and strain their honest minds.

I would pass on to a saner and a far weightier argument. I would refer once more to what I said in a previous letter that there are also patriots in this country who long to see it to grow in power and prosperity. There are people whose hearts melt when they contemplate the ravages of famine in this great land of ours. Some of your readers may perhaps have seen a famine-stricken area,—though I wonder if all the Mulshi Satyagrahis have seen one too. Millions of our fellow countrymen and women drop down at the first touch of famine, so low is their productivity and so frail their resistong powers. The patriotic hearts of men like Dadabhai Naoroji Romesh Chandra Dutt and Gopal Krishna Gokhale bled at the anguish of this terrible visitation. And I trust that Mr. Kanitkar will concede that there are also, may be far smaller men to-day, whose hearts feel that anguish, people who long to see the end of such recurring torture, and such grim irony of death in this land of plenty, of great potential wealth. Providence has, indeed, endowed the country with an abundance which it is the duty of every patriotic citizen, in his own humble way, to help to secure. To my mind the theory of the great drain needs no proof. But the remedy lies in our own hands. True, we have been unfairly treated in this respect by our Rulers. But with some spread of education, and such little general progress as we have made by now, we must try to prevent the evil. Let us increase our productivity all-round, and thus overcome our economic dependence which has cost us so much. Famines will then be a thing of the past. Relief measures are palliatives. They are an attempt to cure, where prevention is more vital. And the best prevention that we could adopt in this respect lies, as I have said, in a diversity of occupations in a country where 80 per cent. of the population press on a neglected soil. We have got, of course, to develop our agriculture, grow itwo blades of corn where one grows now; and we have got also to develop our industries. For, Agriculture and Industry are the two sources of a nation's wealth; and wealth in the modern world is power, a power that nourishes our well-being, a power that defends and protects, and a power that makes progress possible. Existence must indeed precede moral and spiritual growth. In a previous letter I said that there were patriots in this country who longed to see the day when some of the millions of this land who live on but one meals a day will have two,—in Bombay, for instance, not in the slums, (Mr. Kanitkar would rather have one meal a day under God's open country than two at Parel) but in a cleaner, a healthier and a less congested city. I might have there and then gone further and said there are millions in this country who periodically starve without a crust of bread to live on, and without even one meal a day, die. The industries of Bombay will, I hope,—side by side with a much needed agricultural improvement,—constitute a part of that far larger economic development which will relieve the pressure on the soil, and prevent the calamitous visitations of famines. And the Tata Power Company is but one small part of that great fabric of economic development to which alone we must finally look for a higher national income, and in that of a higher national comfort, well-being and the means of progress. It may please us all to reflect that our ancestors were the citizens of a great country, great in wealth and power, and great alike in culture and in the greater things of life. But we cannot live on their glories, though these may satisfy our vanity. They lived without railways, because no other countries had them then. And they lived without Hydro-Electric Schemes, because they had still to discover electricity and its uses in the service of man. All the same, that they were great only sets out in relief our smallness. They were great in their own times. Should we not at least try to be a little less mean and petty and small in our own?

I regret very much, Sir, to have had to write at this length to urge what I consider, and what many of your readers will consider, to be an elementary truth. But Mr. Kanitkar has provoked this reply; and even then I should not have replied at all as I have done, were it not for the unfortunate fact that there are now-a-days in this country also others of his way of thinking, who have begun to preach that all would be well if we went back to the "good old days" when all was "gold"; who talk of economic development as the importation of an "accursed industrialism"—which I may candidly confess at once has its own problems, as all countries and all times have theirs; problems, however, which even in the West are being solved, and are not impossible of solution in their own time. In a subsequent letter I propose, if you will permit me, Sir, from this discussion of the public utility of the Scheme, and of the larger issue involved, to revert to aspects more immediately connected with the Mulshi "struggle."—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Bombay, 5th June, 1922.

RAILWAY AMENITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been travelling by G. I. P. local trains between Byculla and Bombay for the last three years. During this time I have carefully studied how the passengers who pay their legal fares are liable to suffer in these local trains. The nuisance caused by the beggars, fruit and sweet sellers, medicine vendors, etc., must be a disgrace to the railway officials who are supposed to look after the comforts of the passengers. Of late, these beggars and shoe-blacks have so much increased in number that it is quite impossible to have any rest in the train after having tramped, worked and when one is physically tired and exhausted, to read or to concentrate your thoughts on anything is out of question. It really is a pity that the railway authorities cannot put a stop to this nuisance. Probably they are satisfied as long as the passengers pay the charges and as to the rest they don't care a straw. The beggars are acting like nocturnal animals. Just as these animals leave their holes during the nights and retire during the day, the beggars take their seats when the train is at halt and begin their "Sonatas" with renewed vigour, when the train is in motion.

Another nuisance is caused by the sweepers of the railway company. When the train is empty at Victoria Terminus the sweepers commence their work with wet sawdust throwing it right and left without the least concern as to whether the wet dust falls on the seats. When the train has left the platform, the benches being dirty passengers have to travel standing, and all this, after paying in their fare.

Will the Railway Company please wake up from its slumbers and bring the offenders to justice,—Yours, etc.,

B. F. B. SEQUERIA.

An Allahabad message of the 6th instant says in the Allahabad Bank Dacoity Case, the evidence of approved has concluded and the case was adjourned to 13th instant.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Government? Admitted, and they were proud of the designation. They would have been traitors to themselves, their convictions, and their country had they kept silent and did nothing. Parnell now is quoted as a reasonable Irishman, and yet in his day he was cast into a prison cell. Quite recently a permanent memorial to the late Mr. Gokhale was unveiled by a high official in the bureaucratic Government, and yet in his day too he was not in very high favour with the powers that were. The parallel is obvious "Tempora Mutantur."

Changes Wrought By Education.

What has brought about this change? There is only one answer. It is the spread of education amongst the subject or governed race. From the fifteenth to the nineteenth century the Catholic people of Ireland who formed three-fourths of the whole population were nothing more or less than the worst type of serfs or helots. They were not only debarred from even the slightest share in the Government of their own country, but were also denied the right to hold any fixed property. Even moveable property could be taken from them at an arbitrary valuation. To quote a case in point.

One day in the early portion of the nineteenth century a young Catholic farmer was riding a valuable horse along the main road. He had the misfortune to fall in with his Protestant landlord. The landlord ordered him to dismount.

"I want that horse," said he, "Here's the regulation price five pounds for you."

The horse was easily worth ten to twenty times that amount.

The young farmer put the five pounds in one pocket and from the other whipped out a revolver and shot the horse dead.

"Thanks," said the farmer, "you may now have the horse." With fixed property it was just as bad. The Agent of an absentee landlord in gracious condescension leases at a nominal rent a few acres of stones and moss. By toiling and moiling day in and day out for years and years, the hopless tenant converts the small and barren holding into a comparatively fertile little plot. The agent in his rounds sees the change and wonders.

"What rent are you paying me for this?" he asks "A pound your honour, and sure that's a terrible heap of money in these hard times."

"Tut, but! I'll raise your rent to ten pound." It was ten pounds or eviction and starvation or emigration.

People far away from the scene of the tragedy could smugly and snugly from the depths of a comfortable armchair condemn in their sanctiminious wrath the dastardly and cowardly outrages of landlords shot at from behind a hedge, a ditch or a stonewall, when really the wonder and surprise should have been that such miserable down-trodden wretches should have spirit enough not only to think of but even dare to carry out their revenge. Multifarious incidents in the latter portion of the nineteenth century in Ireland afford a very neat study in the psychological analysis of character.

"Secut erat in principis, et nunc et semper, in saecula saecularum."

In 1923 the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, but it took the best part of two generations before any real practical effects were evidenced. By this Act the Catholics were recognised no longer to be serfs and helots but Christians and civilised beings, and were liable to be treated as such. The passing of an Act will not immediately obliterate the poignant memories of centuries of injustice and racial bitterness. Moreover the Act small as it was, received the Royal assent only after long years of strenuous agitation, agitation not for the rights of man, but the legal right to live in one's own native land.

The most notable effect of the Catholic Emancipation Act was the rapid spread of education. Up to this time education had been more or less a penal offence for Catholics. Bands of strolling teachers stumped the country, and held classes in hog-sheds, cow-houses, and even in hedges and ditches, The hedge-schoolmaster still conjures up many bitter-sweet memories in the minds of Irishmen of the present day. After the Act was passed education was imported openly. School-houses sprang up like mushrooms all over the country. A country however cannot be educated in a day. In the seventies and eighties of the last century an Irish peasant who could barely read and write was looked upon as an educated man. The value of education was plain to all, and parents pinched and starved themselves in order to give to their children an opportunity which they never had themselves. Education did not help the Irish people to realise their wrongs. The wrongs were indelibly scored in the minds and hearts of all. It gave them however the power of expression and organisation—two powerful weapons with which they succeeded in setting their wrongs right.

Education In India.

Similarly in India education has been responsible for the power of expression and organisation. One of the best tributes to education in India is the whole-hearted manner in which reactionaries condemn it, alleging as they do that education has brought nothing in its train except discontent and sedition. The chief aim and object of education is improvement. No improvement is possible until the people realise that improvement is not only possible but necessary. Sedition and patriotism are or may be convertible terms. As long as Payne and Mill, Shakespeare and Milton are college text-books is it any wonder that the rights of man and the liberty of the individual should be duly appreciated? As long as English History is read both in the schools and colleges, is it any wonder that the lessons imparted therein should be taken sedulously to heart? The struggle which lasted from the Magna Charta to the beheading of King Charles is surely an object lesson to those who think that the present Government is unnecessarily arrogant if not decidedly illegal. Now that the Great War is over have the battle cries of right is might and the self-determination of nationalities no longer any meaning? Were they simply the usual tricks of clever and unscrupulous propagandists for the duping of the innocents and the snaring of the unwily? Euphemistic propaganda may occasionally convert itself into an injudicious boomerang.

EX-EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

REMAINDER OF SENTENCE REMITTED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 6.

Mr. Ghulam Ahmed, ex-Editor of the "Quami Report" who was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment for offences under Section 124-A and 505 I.P.C. in respect of certain articles published in that paper having tendered an unqualified apology, admitting the statements with regard to which he was prosecuted were false, and undertaking not to engage in activities or propaganda against Government for two years, His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 401 C.P.C. has been pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence awarded to Ghulam Ahmed.

CEYLON'S DAY OF MOURNING.

MARTIAL LAW MARTYRS HONOURED

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, June 5.

Yesterday was the national day of mourning organised by Young Lanka League, it being the anniversary day on which Martial Law was declared during 1915. A number of wreaths were placed on the graves of those who died during the Martial Law period. A wreath was also placed on the grave of Sir John Anderson, the former Governor of Ceylon, whose memory is held in high esteem by Ceylonese. There were no disorders.

ANOTHER DARING DACOITY

A MERCHANT KILLED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A daring dacoity was committed by a gang of armed ruffians in the house of one Sheikh Jumarali, a well-to-do merchant of the village Betagari, in Mymensingh District. The inmates of the house opposed the dacoits, and in a fight that ensued Jumarali was mercilessly assaulted and removed to Mymensingh Hospital where he died.

The following day the dacoits decamped with nine thousand rupee in cash besides ornaments and bonds. The Police arrested three persons on suspicion. Bonds worth about Rs. 25,000 were found in a field three miles off from the village.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S BIRTHDAY

DURBAR AT THE CAPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 5.

To-day, Maharaja's Birthday was enthusiastically celebrated. Large crowds of visitors were present from all parts of the Province. A Durbar was held in the morning despite discouraging weather. A grand successful state procession was held in the evening. Among the distinguished guests present were Lord and Lady Willingdon, Lord Shannon, Misses Seawabe, Major Goldie, E. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent Grant, the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy and many others.

PADROADO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The letter of your correspondent Revd: M. W. Gracias, appearing in your issue of June 2nd., protesting against the accuracy of the report of the proceedings of the public general meeting of East India Catholics held at Andheri, regarding the attitude of the priests present towards the "Padroado", appears to have been inspired to placate his Superiors.

I emphatically state with a full sense of responsibility that only two priests, *viz*, Revd: Justin D'Souza and Revd: Edward Fernandes, were found to have actually *voted* in favour of the Padroado when a division was pressed for. The rest, including the Revd. Joseph Ferriera, who spoke in favour of the Padroado did *not vote*.

A report of the proceedings can take cognisance only of expressed assent or dissent by the exercise of the right of vote; it could not therefore take cognisance of those who had not the courage of their convictions.—Yours, etc.

J. M. ALMEIDA.

Joint Secretary of the Meeting

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6.

S S Willcassino, Steel, Karachi.
S S Egremont, Foster, New York.
S S Willaston, Jones, Antwerp.
S S British Sailor, Bowie, Abadan.

DEPARTURE.

June 6.

S S Brocktown, Bruce, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Yeboshi Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerah.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Drachenfels for Calcutta.
Steamer Willcasino for Antwerp.

S S Egremont:—The steamer Egremont, 6367 tons, Captain E Foster, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Willaston:—The steamer Willaston, 4602 tons, Captain W H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The S M Co's steamer British Sailor, 3443 tons, Captain R Bowie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S Brocktown:—The W and A Graham and Co's steamer Brocktown, 4708 tons, Captain Bruce, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 6.

S S Madura for Antwerp:—20 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 200 bales hemp, S Permanand; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Madura for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, H Nensoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 524 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 990 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 426 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 200 bales hemp, S Permanand.

S S Madura for London:—50 bales hemp, S Permanand; 30 bales cow hides, Western India Tanneries Ltd; 32 bundles wool carpets, E Aghayoff.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—17 cases dry beef casing, 7 casks salted beef casing.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool, V Oomersey; 14 bales wool, R Kubra; 11 bales wool, G Gumanmull; 29 bales wool, D Koondanmull; 56 bales wool, C Ramasarup.

S S Anglo-Chilian for Hull:—2001 cwts castorseed, The Orient Co Ltd; 1000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglo-Chilian for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Anglo-Chilian for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Woodfield for Hull:—8000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Blythmoor for Dunkirk:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 345 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Capodemonte for Genoa:—1000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Batavia for New York)—2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 15 bales wool carpets, King King and Co.

S S Treneglos for Genoa:—3250 cwts groundnuts, 2000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Silksworth for Middlesborough:—300/400 tons, manganese ore, W A Graham and Co.

S S Banca for Kobe:—234 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Banca for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Banca for Moji:—570 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 9 bundles fox skin, M Mubin and Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—18 bales cow hides, goat and sheep skins, Western India Tanneries Ltd.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Nagasaki:—600 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, T M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

June 6.

S S Gracchus from Adelaide, Agents B I S N Co:—3969 tons coal, 60 cases jams, 25 cases beef druppings, 5 acses lard, 310 pipes 284 casks tallow, 612 bales wool.

S S Naldera from Sydney, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—750 cases milk, 585 bags areccanuts, 44 bags cardomoms, 89 pipes 257 casks tallow, 2 boxes gold bullion, 5 boxes gold bars, 28 boxes sovereigns.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents B I S N Co:—77 bags galls, 126 baskets dates, 1609 bags wheat, 15 bales carpets, 215 bundles specie.

S S Wye Valley from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—42 bags coffee, 750 bags millet, 18404 bags rice, 1089 bags wheat, 4172 bags cotton seed, 312 baskets 2726 cases joggery, 234 bales cotton, 2 pipes 1 keg 4 cases merchandise.

S S Kilindi from Allepy and Cannanore, Agents East India S N Co Ltd:—33 bags turmeric, 146 jottas 1980 bags cocoanuts, 106 bags 431 robbins copra, 6 bags areccanuts, 127 bags pepper.

BUTLERABAD!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—They say, that Sir Harcourt Butler is bewildered! Even his admiring Liberals have begun to discuss about his successor! They assert that he shall not be a Civilian! And they also demand, that no extension shall be given to Sir Harcourt! What rank ingratitude is this!

On the other hand, the zamindars have come to his rescue! They have started a Memorial Fund! The Raja of Mahmudabad has subscribed Rs. 25,000. What will be the form of the Memorial? An ordinary marble statue is too common for Sir Harcourt's achievements. Enthusiastic admirers of the Butler regime may formulate a town-planning scheme, and call it Butlerabad! Or others may suggest a Music Hall for Singers or a Rest House for Domestic Servants, for whom Sir Harcourt has such kind regards! Whilst the masses will turn to the Allahabad and Lucknow jails and know them as Butlerabad!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

TOWARDS INDIVIDUALISM

REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF GANDHI'S MOVEMENT

"The Freeman" (New York) writes as follows:—

Accustomed as we are to regard national independence as the goal of political ambition, we are in danger of overlooking the real significance of the Gandhi movement in India. It is realized, to be sure, that a victory for the method of passive resistance would have a profound influence upon a world which is wedded to violence; but the bearing of the struggle upon the controversy between the individual and the State is not so clearly perceived. It is therefore worth nothing that the Gandhi movement has revived the flagging spirits of those who lean to the side of individual liberty and who have grown accustomed to seeing their hopes driven from place to place, as one after another attempt at self-expression expired beneath the steam-roller of centralized authority.

The mind craves a tangible home for its Utopias, an actual Spain for its castles; and the will-to-believe is so strong that, in spite of the ability of old institutions to survive revoluion, each country that is shaken by a popular convulsion is hailed as the veritable cradle of liberty. America, France and Russia have served in turn as the chosen field for the enjoyment of personal responsibility; and although expectations have not yet been realized, it is possible that each struggle has contributed something to a more or less obscure evolutionary process. But in each instance, resort to violence has created an overpowering centralization of Government, and the hope of freedom has dwindled as the inevitable bureaucracy developed.

The new hope in the case of India lies chiefly in the avoidance of violence and its inevitable consequences. Because of its alliance with this treacherous force, Ireland is threatened with a barren victory in which the bounds of tolerance find no enlargement. National independence, considered by itself, is not calculated to inspire outsiders; for even when nationalism succeeds in overcoming local antagonisms and in extending rights within the State, the principle of liberation is halted at the boundary, and nationalism becomes an agent of division and discord. The results of self-determination are likely to be disappointing until the universality of human rights is recognized.

It is precisely the respect for individual judgment that distinguishes the struggle for liberation in India from the familiar type of revolution, and encourages the hope of consequences weighted with fewer disenchantments. Gandhi, according to a compatriot, Ram Prassad-Dube, who discusses the movement in *Clarte*, has performed a great service in developing the philosophy of individual responsibility. Although he has not yet discovered the fundamental economic basis of reconstruction for Hindu society, he has succeeded in making an appeal that is comprehensible to the masses, because it is based on social and economic interests and self-respect. Its sincerity may be judged by its insistence upon the abolition of caste-prejudices and religious exclusiveness. Instead of creating a sectarian movement after the coventional pattern, commanding obedience to church or party, Gandhi regards the individual as a social unit subject only to self-discipline.

The magnitude of the revolution already accomplished is shown by the way in which the members of different castes are acting together as equals, eating together and even intermarrring. Not only have caste barriers given way, but the carefully nutured division between Mohammedan and Hindu has been successfully overcome. It is as though the whites and Negroes of South were to join forces on a basis of political and social equality, and enter into a fraternity which no longer knew the meaning of any ancient feud or any separatist doctorine. Gandhi's good offices in behalf of the Mohammedans have led them in return to discourage the slaughtering of cows, out of respect for the religious feelings of the Hindus.

REVIVAL OF THE SPINNING WHEEL.

From an economic point of view, the revival of the spinning-wheel has been effective, not because it is in itself a step in the direction of greater ease and comfort, but because in the circumstances it helps to free the masses from dependence upon British goods, and at the same time spares them the misery of Western industrialism. Resort to such an expedient is made possible by the emotions aroused in a struggle which persuades its adherents, irrespective of caste and private fortune, to wear the course, homespun *khaddar*, to abandon luxury and to suffer imprisonment. As a result of the supplementary occupation provided by home industry, agricultural labourers are no longer forced into industrial centres, as they used to be, and as they would be again were the exceptional demand for home-spun to come to an end. Permanent economic emancipation is not to be found in the abandonment of scientific methods, but in the determination to keep open the limitless natural opportunities for self-employment as an alternative to the factory or the mine.

The participation of women in the Gandhi movement, both in respect of industrial work and of political agitation, is another significant factor in a revolution which has become more and more a popular movement. But there is a division of opinion among the native leaders; some of the younger men who have studied in England, wishing to organize the Indian labourers along trade-unionist lines, while others prefer an anarchist-communist development as more in keeping with Hindu tradition, although for the highly centralized form of communism attempted in Russia, decentralized and independent units would be substituted. Hindu thought is more concerned with social ideas than with political ideas, as may be inferred from the freedom from outside authority that prevails even in religious matters.

There is some danger, according to Ram-Prasad-Dube, that Gandhi's adherents may end in becoming a new cult; say, a communist party of ten million persons united in a caste and submerged "in the vast obscure sea of the Indian population." There is also danger, says this authority, that Gandhi will become entangled in political intricacies and make unwise concessions. "On the other hand," he adds, "one can regard as an event in the history of social evolution in India, the agitation for the adoption of Hindu philosophy. It is that alone which has given a new life to the masses, and awakened the latent energy and the constructive idealism of the oppressed Indian people." The success of the movement will depend upon its adherence to the idea of individual responsibility as a means of accomplishing a measure of freedom that has not proved possible under the political constitutions of the Western world.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVEN SUNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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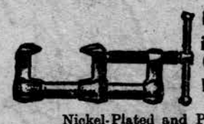

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REPRESSION IN SIND.

SEVERAL CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED.

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee writes from Hyderabad under date 29th ultimo:—

Judgment was delivered on the morning of 26th May by the Resident Magistrate of Matli against Mr. Kessumal Jhangiani and 5 other Congress Workers, who had been arrested under section 147 in the middle of April last. In all seven wokers had been arrested but one Khanoomal apologised. Mr. Kessumal was awarded 12 months rigorous, with a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 6 months more; and after serving these terms of imprisonment he, and his colleagues as well, will be required to furnish a security for good conduct for a period of 12 months, which will mean another 12 months' imprisonment. Mr. Kessumal in all gets 2½ years. The remaining five get in all 2 years each.

The Conkress workers of Hyderabad ever since the National week had been carrying on their street propaganda. Every night they used to go into the interior of the town singing songs on the use of pure Khaddar, and making short speeches at some central places .This sort of propaganda proved to be an eye-sore for Mr. Bolus, the District Magistrate of this place who is ever ready to crush the movement. On account of this, he has issued an Order the illegality of which, has caused a stir in the general public of Hyderabad. Even the old Congress party who have no belief in the N. C. O. movement, have codemned the action of the D. M. This evening there is a Citizens' meeting in the Holmstead Hall, where speeches will be made by people of all shades of political opinion to condemn this illegal Order.

ORIENTAL SEAMEN IN AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

The International Seamen's Union of America has announced that Japanese and Chinese seamen are to be admitted to membership in the union and its affiliated organisations, states Industrial and Labour Information, published weekly by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations. Branch union are to be established in the principal seaports of Chaina and Japan and a campaign is to be launched immediately for the purpose of organising Oriental seamen.

It is stated that this is the first time in the history of the American labour movement that a union chartered by the American Federation of Labour has admitted Orientals, although workers of Chinese and Japanese nationality have repeatedly applied for membership.

Industrial and Labour Information, which is produced by an expert staff at the International Labour Office at Geneva, records the developments of current industrial and labour problems in all parts of the world. Information is derived from all sources—official gazettes reviews, trade union and employers, journals, newspapers and the like—and is given in a concise form. In the last number information on different subjects was printed concerning the following contries: Argentina, Finland, Great Britain, Japan, United States, Australia, Austria, Italy, Canada, Germany, Netherland, Poland, Swedan, Denmark, South Africa, Spain, Brazil, Ireland, Peru, France, Chili, and New Zealand.

MADRAS PUBLICITY BUREAU

RESOLVES TO ASK FOR ADDITIONAL GRANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A meeting of members of Managing Committee of the Madras Publicity Bureau was held about a fort-night ago to discuss whether it was possible to carry on the work of the bureau as hitherto, in view of retrenchment of Rs. 20,000. After keen discussion a resolution was adopted requesting Government to grant the bureau the sum saved by the appointment of a Deputy Collector as Publicity Officer It is understood, some members of the Legislative Council who favoured this policy of retrenchment were present at the meeting and were convinced that it was impossible under present condit'ons to make the work of the bureau as effective as in the past.

The United Provinces Congress Committee has published a scheme for spread of khaddar.

STATE BANQUET AT OOTACMUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 5.

His Excellency the Governor gave a state banquet at Government House, Ootacmund, on Saturday night to celebrate His Majesty the King Emperor's Birth-day. Sixtyone guests were present. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon are now on a visit to Mysore and are guests of His Highness the Maharaja in Summer Palace. They return to Madras via Bangalore on the 9th instant. His Excellency is likely to pay a visit to Colombo at the beginning of August. It is understood their Excellencies are entering their horses for Colombo races as also various Madras owners and it is expected Colombo owners will reciprocate by sending their horses to Madras for Christmas Races.

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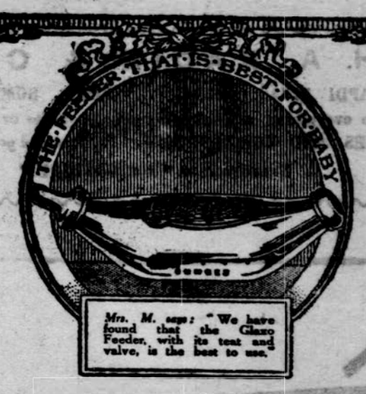

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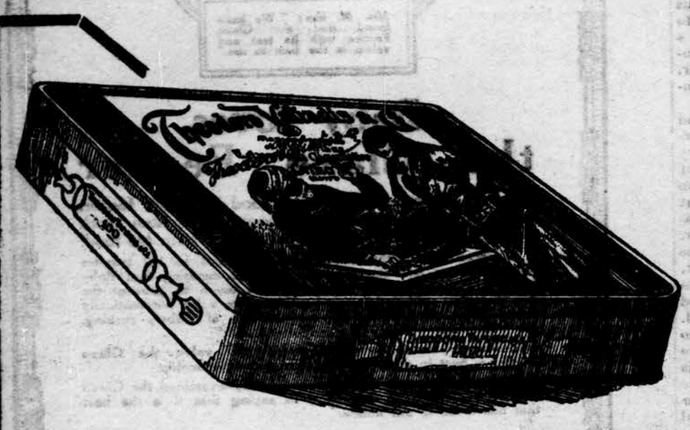

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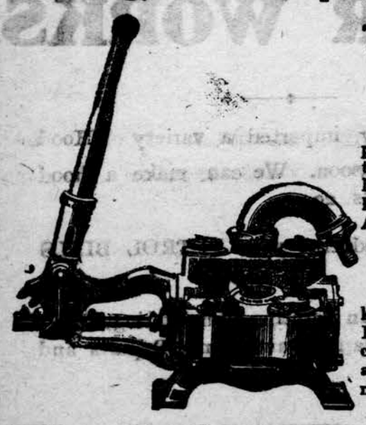

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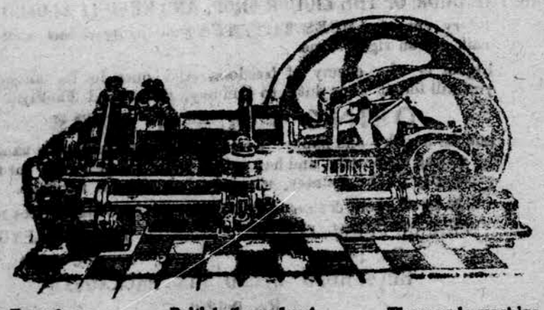

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.